Mrs. Cora L. Price Will Be Director of Community Center

Visitors to the office of THE BLACK DISPATCH within the next two weeks will miss a familiar and beloved personality—one that they have come to take for granted in much the same way that one inventories fixed assets of a business.

Mrs. Cora L. Price, who resigned this week to accept the position of supervisor of the new Douglass Community center, has grown up with THE BLACK DISPATCH, having spent more than 25 years with the publication.

MRS. CORA L. PRICE

Employed as a bookkeeper, she came to the paper while still a young girl just recently graduated from Tuskegee Institute.

Dividing her leisure time, during her early years with the paper, between self-improvement and civic or social activities, she attended summer school at Langston university and took courses in Spanish and English at the Adult Institute at Douglass high school.

Many persons will remember her not as Cora L. Price but as Mrs. McQuirter. Her husband of number years, S. H. McQuirter died in 1946. In 1948 she became a bride for the second time, when she was wed t. W. C. Price, prominent insurance executive, who is in charge of the Oklahoma City office of the Universal Life Insurance company.

Although her work with THE BLACK DISPATCH has primarily involved keeping a wary eye on deliquent accounts and keeping the company's financial records in topnotch order, through the years Mrs. Price has carved out other niches for herself in the Oklahoma City community and in the state at large.

In her soft, pleasant voice, she says, "My work here has afforded me a rich experience. By serving in various capacities, I have had an opportunity to meet many of the leaders of the nation."

A charming and gracious woman, Mrs. Price has not only taken on little extra services with which bookkeepers ordinarily do not concern themselves—like writing up wedding and birth announcements, or social items and club news for her many friends—but she has opened her home to out-of-town visitors and guests of THE BLACK DISPATCH.

She is widely known as a hostess on Oklahoma City's Eastside, and her activities as a civic leader have been equally as outstanding.

REAR-VIEW PICTURE OF DOROTHY LANE BARES BLIGHTED CORE OF PLEASANT NEIGHBORHOOD

Some 38 Units Such as These Hide in Alleys Behind Oakland Ave., Grant St., Woodward Ave., Bryan St.

Staff Photo—Guy Hayes

PLEASANT FRONT

Wretched Dwellings Line Alleys

Constitution Mon. 4-2-36 Atlanta Ga.

By ALBERT RILEY

You'd never know what's in back of Oakland avenue, Grant street, Woodward avenue and Bryan street if you were just casually driving around the block. P. 13

Most of the modest homes on those streets in southeast Atlanta are reasonably neat and well kept, with spring flowers blooming in the yards. Some of the houses are a little tired-looking, but on the whole the section has all the appearance of an old but pleasant neighborhood.

But take a close look down an alley leading off Bryan street. It will lead you to a shocking conglomeration of filthy slum shacks, close-packed, fire hazardous and lacking in adequate sanitary facilities.

Within the core of this one block Negro families are crowded together in 38 dwelling units back of the 25 homes of white residents.

The area is known as Dorothy lane and Smith Bottom.

According to the Atlanta Urban League, the rents range from $15 to $27 a month for the two-room and three-room units.

There is a bad one almost in the shadow of the State Capitol in the block bounded by Capitol avenue, Fraser street, Woodward avenue and Rawson street.

It is known as Allen's alley and has more than a score of the hovels which rent from around $10 a month for one-room to $25 for two-room units. Inside plumbing is rare.

Another such area is Chestnut way, NE, bounded by Chestnut avenue, Butler street, Baker street and Piedmont avenue.

The city currently is engaged in a program to clear out such slums and to require property owners to demolish all dwelling units in alleys or in the rear of other buildings.

There were 1,181 such structures in Atlanta a year ago, and while some have been demolished, most of them are still standing.

In many instances, the tenants would have nowhere to go. An estimated 99 per cent of them are Negroes.

The Atlanta Baptist Ministers Union, a Negro organization, has asked that the number of public housing units be increased by 1,000, to take care of blighted areas for which no program has been set forth.

FLORENCE TO BUILD NEGRO HOUSING UNIT

Commercial Appeal $600,000 Project For Low Income Families P. 34 Fri. 5-11-36

Special to The Commercial Appeal

FLORENCE, Ala., May 10.—The Florence Housing Authority Thursday announced a new low rent housing project for Negroes to be constructed on the west side of the city during late summer and fall of this year.

The project, with a total development cost exceeding $600,000, will be 50 brick duplex apartment units to be constructed, owned and operated by the Florence Housing Authority for rental to low income families.

The new project area includes the birthplace of William C. Handy, "Father of the Blues."

Plans also were announced that a trust fund is being set up to preserve the birthplace, so it may be maintaied by Florence as a shrine to the internationally known Negro composer.

Florence To Build Low-Rent Negro Housing

Post-Herald P. 8 Tues. 5-12-36

Special to The Post-Herald

FLORENCE, May 14—Florence Housing Authority has announced a low rent project for Negroes will be built here during the late summer and fall of this year. Birmingham Ala.

The total development cost of the project will exceed $600,000. It will consist of 50 brick duplex apartment units to be constructed, owned and operated by the Florence Housing Authority for rental to low income families of the city of Florence.

It will adjoin the Handy Heights Slum Clearance Project on which work was begun in January of 1955. In this area is the birthplace of William C. Handy, "Father of the Blues."

For some time there has been discussion of restoring the Handy house, but not enough money was available. However, Karl T. Tyree Jr., Florence attorney, who also serves as executive director of the Florence Housing Authority, has announced that he has received a letter from Handy, who now lives in New York City, in which he says:

"It is fitting and proper with me that the money realized from the sale of the land, amounting to $2900, be paid to Mr. Charles L. Haley, president of the Florence First National Bank, as trustee to rehabilitate the house and make it a proper memorial shrine."

The famous Negro composer still owns the home place and two lots within the Handy Heights Development and, in this gift, he is allowing the entire sum which would have been paid to him for this property, to be placed in trust to cover the necessary expenses of moving the house to a more accessible place and restoring it, as nearly as possible, to the log cabin shape it had at the time of his birth.

Several months ago the Florence Chamber of Commerce placed a metal plaque at the homesite. The intention to preserve the house received nationwide notice.

Mr. Tyree said he hopes that the new 50-unit project can be named after William Wise Handy, grandfather of William C. Handy and the first person to settle on Handy Hill on the West Side of Florence.

William Wise Handy had the distinction of building and being pastor of the first AME Church in Florence and the new apartments, after they are connected, will be known as Handy Homes.

Jasper Negroes protest slum clearance project

JASPER, Ala., June 30—Negroes of the Fristo area Tuesday morning asked the Jasper City Commission to cease any action on the proposed urban development survey of the 54 acre area in South Jasper.

The slum clearance survey was asked by the city several weeks ago, and the city housing authority has been preparing a request to ask the federal government for funds to make the survey.

The Rev. N. W. Stevenson Negro pastor of the AME church presented the petition.

READ IN PART:

"Whereas, the economic stability and security of the citizenry of the city of Jasper would neither warrant nor justify the tentative plan of procedure for improvement and redevelopment of the area. . . .

"The undersigned do hereby respectfully request that the commissioners of the city of Jasper nullify the previous action of the housing authority of the city of Jasper pertaining to such matters."

The petition was signed by the Rev. Stevenson as president of the Jasper Improvement Assn. He said 59 property owners in the area being considered were present for the drafting of the letter.

THE EXECUTIVE secretary, Mrs. E. T. Hackett, and the chairman of the housing board, W. M. Gardner, were out of town and not available for comment.

Rev. Stevenson said he spoke for 100 per cent of the property owners who would be affected and that they would oppose any development in the area.

Main objection by the Negroes seems to be the tearing down of their homes. They say whatever compensations they were paid would not be sufficient to rebuild.

Those working with the project believe this action by Negro residents dooms the plan.

Move Against Redeveloping Negro Area

JASPER, Ala.—Jasper city officials have been requested to "nullify" a move made by the Housing Authority of Jasper to redevelop a Negro residential area.

Making the plea aimed at halting further steps toward revamping the Negro home-dwelling section was the Jasper Improvement Association headed by the Rev. N. W. Stevenson, AME Zion minister.

The Stevenson-led group appeared before the Jasper city officials, June 26, with the petition bearing the names of 59 property-owners in the contested area. The Rev. Mr. Stevenson told the commissioner he was speaking for 10 per cent of the property-owners in the suggested re-shift area.

Basic argument adduced by the Stevenson-backed leadership was that the amount of money which would come to the property-owners would not be enough for them to repurchase homes in the improved area.

AT BIRMINGHAM

Suit To Ban Segregation In Housing Set For Trial

BIRMINGHAM, July 14 (AP) —A suit seeking to outlaw segregation in Birmingham public housing projects goes before U.S. Dist. Judge Seybourn H. Lynne here Friday.

The hearing will clear away preliminaries in a case in which 18 Southside Negroes ask an injunction "forever restraining" the Birmingham Housing Authority from segregation.

The 18 Negroes are being displaced by slum clearance in the Medical Center area.

The petition asserts five of the Negroes tried to make application for admission to the Central City Housing Project, an all-white development near the Terminal Station.

Col. Harold Harper, executive director of the Housing Authority, has said in written testimony that only three of the Negroes have made application for low - cost housing, and that none attempted to make application at Central City.

Harper said no Negro ever had applied for housing in a project occupied by whites. Most of the housing projects in Birmingham are reserved for Negroes.

The complaint, filed originally on Feb. 28, 1955, is signed for the plaintiffs by Attorneys Peter A. Hall of Birmingham and Thurgood Marshall of New York.

housing development.

Harper pointed out that the HABD is getting two appraisals on each piece of property, and is giving the proper owner the benefit of the highest appraisal in each case. Making the appraisals are two members of the local chapter of the American Appraisers Institute.

Beiman on business—

Razing to start for new units in Negro area

BY IRVING BEIMAN
News business editor

You can expect actual construction on the 500-unit, $7,500,000 low-income Kingston housing project for Negroes in Avondale to start early next year.

The Housing Authority of the Birmingham District has opened bids for demolition of 39 old structures in the project area, and awarded the contract to Mazer & Co. of Birmingham. Razing of the buildings is expected to start at once.

The project has been named Morton Simpson Village in memory of the Birmingham merchant who served many years on the board of commissioners of the HABD.

BEIMAN

Harold Harper, HABD executive director, also has been authorized by his board of commissioners to start condemnation proceedings on 60 more pieces of property in the area.

When those matters are cleared up, the HABD will have purchased or will have options to purchase all the land necessary to permit construction of the low-income

City clearing out its slums—

Huntsville tears down 'shot-gun houses'

News Sun. 12-2-56 P. 33-A
B'ham, Ala.

BY JIM CREAMER, News staff writer

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Dec. 1—Row after row of three-room "shotgun" houses and their outdoor toilets are on the way out in this fast growing city.

Many of them built over 50 years ago, in such appropriately named areas as "Booger Town," and "Honey Hole," are slated for renovation by the Huntsville Housing Authority.

On Brook-st., a small settlement of decayed tar paper covered shacks, will soon become part of a new four-lane expressway and residential area. Included in this clean-up will be the remains of a three-room dwelling which burned last year, killing two small children.

AIDED BY THE Federal Urban Renewal Agency, established in 1949, Huntsville's Housing Authority is leading the state in clearing slum areas. Nathan F. S. Porter, housing director, and assistant, Macon L. Weaver, who is responsible for slum clearance projects, are cracking down for needed improvements.

A four-point program in operation by the city group will clean up a large portion of downtown and suburban sections. Part of the area will be used for locating light industry in West Clinton and Winston-sts. Madison Pike, known as Booger Town, a white area, will be torn down and residential lots sold to connect two new developments adjoining the slum area.

After property is condemned, the authority seeks to relocate the displaced owner or renter in a more desirable dwelling. If his income is sufficient, the authority in conjunction with the Federal Home Administration's 221 mortgage laws, helps the owner build his home.

THE FHA LONG RANGE term loan limits building to $9000 on a 40-year 4½ per cent loan discounted at 1 per cent. The Housing Authority here was the first to apply in the state and is among the few in the South using the special service.

The authority works with the local real estate and building firms to help a family build a home when its property is condemned. Some property owners receive enough from the sale of the land to rebuild new homes without loans from the FHA.

The authority has also built low-rent housing for Negro and white persons unable to pay average rent in desirable dwellings. Additional units of this type are slated on Brook-st.

MACON WEAVER, who is responsible for work in slum clearance, drove this reporter through rows of delapidated housing, most of them within two blocks of the business district. One water pump supplied water for an entire section. Some buildings, housing 15 family units under one roof, would become infernos if fire struck.

"These slums are primarily owned by their occupants but many are owned by landlords," Weaver pointed out. "Slums like these are the easiest money made, they are tax-free and there is no up-keep."

Weaver is now in the process of trying to begin an education program for persons moving from the slums areas. The intruction would help displaced persons gain knowledge of house-keeping and home management, so often neglected in the slum areas. The authority would be doing another valuable service to insure new housing's adequate care.

Soon to be torn down—Rows of outdoor toilets and 15 unit dwelling shacks as these in Huntsville, Ala., will soon become new residential building lots.

Clean playground—Children living in low rent housing district now enjoy wholesome recreational facilities provided by slum clearance efforts of Huntsville Housing Authority.

News B'ham, Ala.
Jan. 12-2-56
P. 33-A

Pump serves neighborhood—An old fashioned pump is the only running water for Booger Town area in Huntsville slum clearance program.

Enjoys new home—Mrs. Lonzo Smith and mother, Mrs. Copeland, enjoy kitchen in their new home. Family lived in slum area until convinced of advantages of c new house and cleaner neighborhood.

Tragic reminder — Huntsville slum clearance leader Macon Weaver, center, looks at former shack which burned killing two small children.

'Exile' ires congressman—

Andrews calls Ohio order a 'shame'

WASHINGTON, June 11—Rep. George Andrews (D., Ala.) today called on Attorney General Herbert Brownell to take steps to correct the "shameful mistreatment" of the Negro family sent from Cleveland to Livingston, Ala., on a so-called exile order.

"I practiced law for 14 years," the Alabama congressman wrote the attorney general, "and I never heard of an exile order. You have the reputation of being a champion of civil rights. This is a clear cut case that requires your attention."

The Alabamian charged that the Juvenile Court judge in Cleveland who ordered Mrs. Martha Winstons and her children returned to Alabama against her will has "clearly violated" the 14th Amendment of the Constitution.

Andrews reminded Mr. Brownell that Mrs. Winstons was not charged with any criminal offense "I think it is your duty to investigate" and report to the public on this case, the congressman told the attorney general.

ANDREWS TOLD The Birmingham News that "I do not expect to get an answer from Brownell about this, but I intend to keep sending him telegrams every week or so anyway."

"This is political hyprocrisy of the worst sort," said Andrews. "A lot of those people in Ohio and in New York and other Northern states keep telling the South that it does not treat Negroes fairly—'go on and integrate' they say to the South."

"A case like this shows how much they really care about Negroes. They had an offer from Judson Scott, a business man down in my district in Alabama, offering to pay the cost of supporting this Negro family until the children qualify for relief in Ohio. But they wouldn't accept that. They had to deport them like criminals.

"It will be interesting to see what this administration, which has boasted so much about fair treatment for people of all races and so on, will do about this plain violation of the law."

Family returns to Livingston—A Negro woman and her eight children, forced to leave Cleveland, Ohio, because they were ineligible for welfare aid, gather on the sidewalk in Livingston. Mrs. Martha Winston, 46, wearing light colored coat, talks with her children and relatives after arriving in the Sumter County town Saturday. The woman holding the baby is Mrs. Winston's 17-year-old daughter who returned with her from Ohio. A hearing to determine who will support the family is set for June 21.

How A Whole Community Got Together, Spruced Up

Call
Fri. 1-6-56

WASHINGTON, D. C. — In an attempt to step up the pace of rural home and community improvement in Jefferson County, Alabama, the colored farm and home agents of that county are experimenting with a community-wide approach which is resulting in a face-lifting for Leeds. P. 18

Through the years, these two agents of the Alabama extension service, Percy L. White and Mrs. Rubye J. Robinson, like the thousands of others throughout the nation, have been conducting demonstrations and tours and farm meetings and other activities with the hope of encouraging individual farm families in their county to adopt better farming practices and to improve their homes and surroundings. But success has been limited, as a terraced hillside here and a painted house there will indicate. Kansas City, Mo.

So Mr. White and Mrs. Robinson decided three years ago to try a community-wide approach. This they thought should work well in Jefferson county, whose county seat is Birmingham, because it is made up of a number of small communities. The residents are mostly part-time and subsistence farmers who commute to jobs in Birmingham and Bessemer. And in the midst of their rush to and from work, some of the families have neglected their homes, churches and schools.

The community selected for the try was Leeds. The agents met with the ministers, teachers, 4-H club officers, home demonstration club women, and other community leaders to discuss the idea. Out of this meeting came plans for launching a community survey to size up the needs.

The survey revealed that: (1) The elementary school had no playground facilities, (2) the grounds were bare and unlevel, (3) the road in front of the school was in poor condition, (4) there was no street light within blocks of the school, (5) three churches needed painting and beautifying, and (6) 46 homes and a store were in need of repair and modernization.

The community rolled up its sleeves and went to work. The agents concentrated on home improvements, while the local men's club, the Parent-Teacher association, church officers and 4-H leaders took the lead in raising funds to buy paint for the churches, shrubbery for church and school grounds and equipment for the playground.

Up to now, two churches have been painted and their lawns beautified, the school grounds have been landscaped, the road repaired and $600 worth of playground equipment installed. Also 27 homes have been painted, 12 partially remodeled and 41 improved on the inside. The interior improvements include the installation of bathroom facilities in some homes, the purchase of a new kitchen ranges for others, whole modern kitchens for still others, and new or renovated furniture and redecoration for a few.

Mrs. Lillian P. Sanderlin, principal of the elementary school, says the playground facilities and the landscaping have caused attendance to pick up and stimulated greater pride in school and grounds.

Mrs. Florence White, PTA president, thinks the community-wide improvement project for Leeds was a "grand idea." She has appointed a committee to continue the work and to help mantain the new community standards.

Mrs. A. M. Sanderson, a local teacher and general chairman of the project, has high praise for all who helped to make the effort a success.

The agents, Mr. White and Mrs. Robinson, have moved on to two other communities with their experiment. They hope soon to interest some of the civic organizations of Birmingham in helping to promote similar projects throughout Jefferson county.

Ask injunction

Hyte-Memphis
Baltimore, Md.
Nov. 12 1955

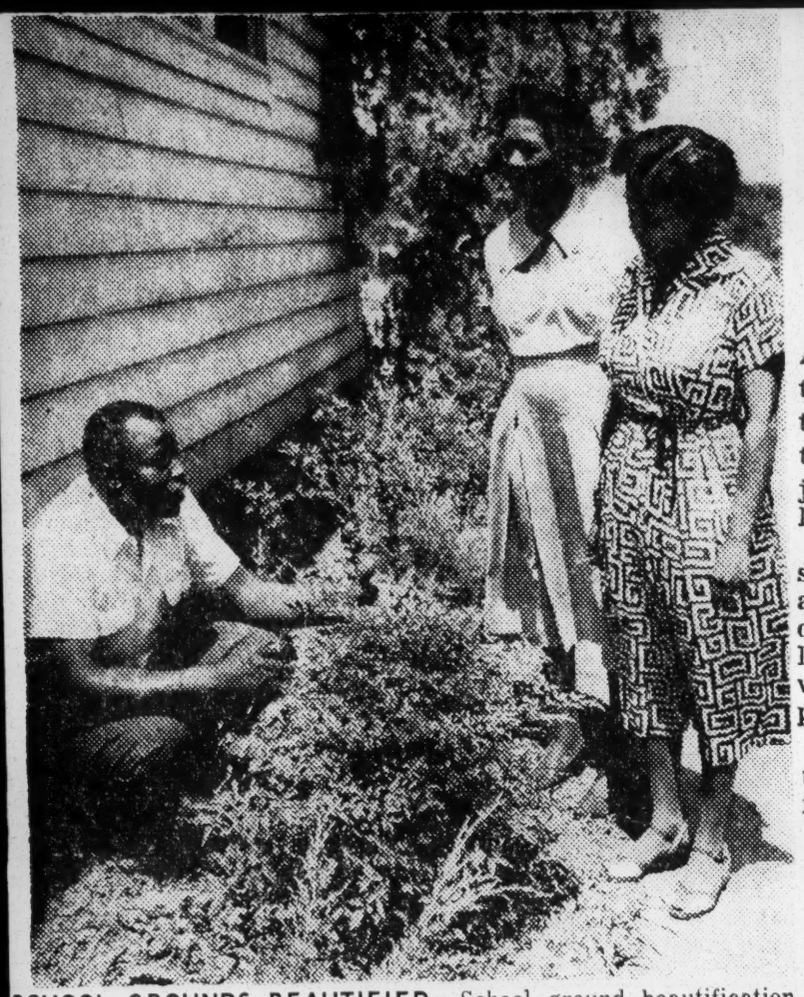
BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (ANP)—Hearings into a suit in which 18 Southside residents ask an injunction "forever restraining" the Birmingham Housing Authority from segregation was before U.S. District Judge Seboun H. Lynne last Friday.

The petition asserts five of the 18 persons tried unsuccessfully to make application for admission to the Central City Housing Project, an all-white development near the Terminal Station.

P. 1

The complaint was filed originally on Feb. 28, 1955.

HOMES PAINTED ALL OVER TOWN.—Joining in the paint-up and community-wide improvement program of Leeds, Ala., is Mrs. Joe S. Harris, whose husband works at a gin and compress. The painter is Alfred Aaron. Observing the house painting is County Agent Percy L. White. Altogether, 27 homes have been painted in the Leeds community since the drive was launched three years ago.—USDA Photo.



SCHOOL GROUNDS BEAUTIFIED.—School ground beautification was one of the important achievements of the community-wide improvement project of Leeds, Ala. "The shrubbery is doing all right," County Agent Percy L. White tells Mrs. Lillian P. Sanderlin, principal of the elementary school, and Mrs. Rubye J. Robinson, home agent of the Alabama Extension Service. Without any type of fence to protect it the shrubbery is never trampled by the pupils.—USDA Photo.

Six Whites Perished

Courier P.25

Negro Dead Reaches Sixteen In Birmingham Tornado

Sat. 4-28-56 Pittsburgh, Pa.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (ANP)—**At least sixteen Negroes died in a tornado which ripped across central Jefferson County leaving twenty-three dead, some 200 injured and another 1,000 homeless.**

The tornado cut a twenty-mile swath of destruction from McDonald's Chapel to Chalksville, both of which have large Negro populations. The dead and injured were taken to Birmingham hospitals.

Six white people died in the tornado. The list of Negro dead follows:

James Willie Jones, 35.
Lee Thelma Tucker, 14.
John Anderson, 35.
Lorenzo Mae Anderson, 24.
Mrs. Claudette Gilmore, 20.
Mrs. Willie Mae Jackson, 35.
Craig Heard, 6 months.
Larry LaFayette Morton, 50.
Lester Lee Morton, 50.
Bliss Logan, 2.
Addie Hall, 29.
Dolly McNair, 52.
Billy Wayne Pryor, 3.
One unidentified girl, about 4.
Mary Anderson, age undetermined.
Michael Anderson, 2.

The tornado roared out of the southwest into the thickly-populated area just west of Wylam. It leveled the little suburb of Stacey Hollow and slammed into McDonald's Chapel.

The twister raced eastward, hit half a dozen other communities and shook Birmingham. Most of the dead and injured were from Stacey Hollow and McDonald's Chapel.

Livingston Judge Sets Hearing For Negroes Exiled From Ohio

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Sun. 6-12-56

LIVINGSTON, Ala., June 11 (AP)—The future of eight Negro children, ousted from Cleveland along with their mother by an Ohio judge, probably will be decided at a court hearing here June 21.

Martha Winston, 46, and the children arrived here Saturday. They are living temporarily with an older Winston child near here.

Probate Judge Wilbur Dearman, after an informal conference with the woman and her estranged husband, James, set a hearing for June 21.

Winston told welfare authorities he wanted the children and would support them on his farm, with the children helping in farm work.

The mother said she would like to leave the children with her daughter, return to Cleveland and work to provide money for their support.

Sumter County welfare authorities are investigating the status of the mother and the children. The mother had lived in Ohio for four years and the children since last October. Juvenile Judge Albert A. Woldman ordered them sent back to Alabama when it was determined they are not eligible for relief payments in Ohio.

Cleveland officials reported that although the mother had lived there for four years the children were not brought to the city until last October. Ohio law requires a year's residence for relief eligibility.

In Washington, Rep. Andrews, (D-Ala), asked Attorney General Brownell to investigate the court order which sent the Negro mother and her eight dependents back to Livingston.

Andrews in a latter to Brownell said newspaper accounts had reported that Juvenile Judge Albert A. Woldman of Cleveland issued an "exile order" directing deputies to go to the home of Martha Winston "and put Martha Winston and the members of her family on a bus or train for Alabama, over the vigorous protest of Martha Winston."

The woman and her husband separated five years ago and she went to Cleveland to live four years ago. A juvenile court official testified that the family was not eligible for relief in Ohio but was in Sumter County, Ala.

Andrews wrote Brownell:

"I practiced law for 14 years and never heard of an 'exile order' and I am at a loss to know how an Ohio judge can force an American citizen who has lived in Ohio for 4 years to involuntarily return to Alabama or go anywhere else when no criminal charges are pending against such person.

"It occurs to me that this woman has been shamefully mistreated in Ohio, and I think it is your duty to immediately investigate the proceedings in the Ohio court. You have the reputation of being a great champion of civil rights, and I think this is a clear cut case that requires your immediate attention.

"Will you please inform me what you find the facts to be and what action you contemplate taking."

Integrated Dwellings Courier P.9 Sat. 4-14-56

San Diego Reports No Housing Problem

Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAN DIEGO—With the reputation of being the first city in America to integrate Federal Housing projects, San Diego still has the same policy in effect in other forms of housing, according to the San Deigo Race Relations Society.

Claiming that there is absolutely no shortage of housing, Dennis V. Allen, president, said "If a colored person in this city has the price and the owner of the property desires to sell, the transaction will be protected by law.

Negro May Get S. F. Housing Post

Voice P.1 Fri. 4-14-56 Oakland, Calif.

Mayor Geo. Christopher of San Francisco, said last Tuesday, he will name a new member of the housing authority within the next few days. 46a

The appointee will replace Lloyd E. Wilson, authority chairman, who resigned in a dispute with the mayor over the appointment of an attorney to handle the agency's legal affairs.

NEW TACK

Christopher said he had several persons in mind as possibilities, and he indicated he would consider appointing a Negro to the vacancy.

As for the legal work, Christopher veered off on a new tack. He suggested that perhaps City Attorney Dion R. Holm could assign a deputy to do the job and thus save the authority some money.

The problem of finding a lawyer for the agency arose when Authority Counsel William O'Brien was recently appointed a municipal judge.

Christopher urged the appointment of former State Senator Gerald O'Gara to take O'Brien's place, and the wrangle with Wilson ensued. Wilson charged the mayor with dictatorship.

Christopher noted that legal costs of the authority last year had totalled some $27,000. He said Holm ought to be able to handle the job for half that much.

Holm, however, was more cautious when asked to comment on the mayor's newest suggestion.

"I can't take it on with the limited number of deputies I now have," said Holm. "As for costs, I really have no idea what they would be, but I suppose the norm would be what they have been paying."

Regarding the appointment of a member to succeed Wilson Christopher said his mind was still open.

....But he said he would not be averse to naming a qualified Negro.

HITS OLD POLICY

Christopher commented in passing on the authority's former "neighborhood pattern" of practical segregation in housing projects here—a policy that was reversed by the courts.

He said he was anxious to see that there be no vestiges of segregation in public housing here.

The mayor, commenting that Wilson was one of the authority members who favored the "neighborhood pattern" of segregation, said, "This strikes me as the time to clear up the authority's racial policies."

The racial issue in another agency also occupied the mayor's attention, when a group of Negro leaders called on him to express their disappointment at his recent decision to discontinue the practice of naming one Negro member to the redevelopment agency.

Amram Heads New UCS Drive

Post + Times Herald P.22
Fri. 6-8-56 Washington D.C.

Joins United Givers

Philip W. Amram, Washington attorney, was elected President of United Community Services yesterday for 1956-57—a period he said might be "a revolutionary year for UCS."

Amram

Addressing the UCS Board of Trustees in The Washington post and Times Herald Community Room, Amram predicted organizational changes may be forced by "new relationships" with the United Givers Fund and suburban UCS councils.

Amram, with the firm of Guggenheim, Untermyer, Goodrich and Amram since 1945, has served on the Chest budget committee and as counsel. He lives at 2601 31st st. nw.

Other new officers are Arvin E. Upton, 1826 Jefferson pl. nw., first vice president and Armiger L. Jagoe, 3000 Connecticut ave. nw., third vice president.

Re-elected were Mrs. DeForest Van Slyck, 3121 Chain Bridge rd. nw., second vice president; John B. Duncan, 4423 E st. se., secretary; and Robert Lee O'Brien Jr., 7111 Pyle rd., Bethesda, treasurer.

Named to serve on the UCS Executive Committee are Dr. Irving Burka, Vice President-elect of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia; Everett L. Butler, Director of the Defense Telephone Service, Department of Defense; James J. Nolan, Assistant Secretary of the United States Line Co.; Francis O'Connell, President of the District of Columbia Industrial Union Council, AFL-CIO; Mrs. Ida Smith Taylor, Founder and Director of the Gordon Convalescent Home, Inc.; and Mrs. Leon Yochelson, Vice Chairman of the UCS Membership Committee.

Also named pt the Committee as section and department chairmen are Patterson H. French, budget; Alexander B. Hawes, family and child welfare; Mrs. Saul J. Pokrass, information and referral, and Donald Clemmer, corrections.

Reelected to the Committee were William W. Everett Jr., treasurer of Woodward and Lothrop; Mrs. Maurice A. Hecke, Community Chest campaigner; Harold A. Haynes, Deputy Superintendent of Schools; George F. Kindley, Vice President and Secretary, Edgar Morris Sales Co.; Matt Meyer, Business Manager, Washington Daily News; Walter E. Washington, Special Assistant to the Executive Director, National Capital Housing Authority; George C. Pendleton, Chairman of UCS health section; Alvin J. Steinberg, membership; Thomas L. Stokes, public relations; William H. Waters Jr., recreation and group work, and G. Franklin Edwards, research and statistics.

County Palsy Group

United Cerebral Palsy of Montgomery County announced yesterday that it would take part in the United Givers Fund drive in October.

Victor Orsinger, local attorney who is president of the District of Columbia affiliate of the palsy group, said his affiliate and the other two in the area—Northern Virginia and Prince Georges—would meet next week to decide if they would participate.

Orsinger said he thought Montgomery County Chapter's action was "premature." He said the affiliates were "concerned" that they might not be able to get money for their national research activities from UGF.

Orsinger said he thought UGF concentrated more on local help.

A spokesman for UGF disagreed. He said the 6 area chapters of the Red Cross—first to join UGF here—will get money for their part in disaster funds which are spent Nationwide.

John F. Loosbrock, president of United Cerebral Palsy in Montgomery County, said that while Cerebral Palsy's national headquarters does not urge local chapters to join united funds, there is no definite policy against such a move.

The six area Community Chests have also joined the United Givers Fund. The Montgomery affiliate's action marked the first time that a single local chapter of a national agency has come into the UGF.

Robert L. O'Brien | Arvin E. Upton | Mrs. D'For'st Van Slyck | John B. Duncan | Armiger L. Jagoe

. . . named to key posts in United Community Services

Family Court Judges Act To Head Off Divorces

Post + Times Herald 1.1
Fri. 8-31-56 Washington D.C.

Recommend Rules On Reconciliation Of Family Rifts Before Trial Stage

By John Lindsay
Staff Reporter

Judges of the city's new Domestic Relations Court revealed yesterday a plan to patch up broken homes and heal family rifts before they reach the divorce court stage. 46a

The three jurists recommended a proposed set of rules to govern the new court, highlighted by a firm reconciliation procedure to give both parties every chance to reach agreement.

Essentially, the proposed rules require that before a contested case reaches the court calendar:

- The case must be heard by one of the Domestic Relations Court judges in an informal atmosphere in an effort to bring the parties together.
- A 90-day "cooling off period" has elapsed from the time the original complaint was filed.
- That all parties to domestic disputes file answers to formal complaints.

But even before the filing of a formal custody or alimony complaint, both parties may under the proposed rules, apply to the court in writing for a reconciliation hearing before a judge of the court. No fee shall be charged.

Attendance of all interested parties and material witnesses at reconciliation conferences either before or after a complaint has been filed will be mandatory and enforced by subpenas.

The rules also requirethat lollowing reconciliation, the court, with the consent ol the parties, may order strict compliance by those concerned.

In theevent reconciliation is not affected within 30 days from the date of filing (this may be extendedat the court's discretion) the judge will instruct the courtclerk to enter on the docket "Reconciliaion not affected."

Copies of the proposed rules to govern the court, which opens for the first time on September 17, were released yesterday by ChiefJudge Leonard P. Walsh of the Municipal Court Branch.

Judge Godfrey L. Munter, one of the recently appointed Domestic Relations court jurists, said the proposed rules would be submitted to various bar associations for their "comment and criticism."

I was hoped to come up with anacceptable set of rules to guide the courtin the initial stages of its operation.

Lack of the reconciliation machinery in the Domestic Relations Court bill passed by Congress, was severely criticized by proponents of the "Family Court" type of court.

HOW YOUR DOLLARS HELP

Star p. 1-B
Fri. 9-21-56 Washington D.C.

Shoe Fund Permits Schooling of Hundreds

For many boys and girls, they have been seven league boots, and glass slippers.

Their new shoes, distributed through the District PTA's Student Aid Committee, have meant that much.

And those shoes have been bought—an estimated 20,000 pairs since 1929—with contributions from the public to past fund drives.

"The children are just asking for a little help," is the way Mrs. Charles McGogney puts it. Mrs. McGogney is chairman of the Student Aid Committee, which also distributes used shoes, sweaters, coats and other clothing to children referred by the principal of their school to the Student Aid Fund headquarters in the old Birney School Annex at 2427 Nichols avenue S.E.

No Old Shoes

The new shoes are the best ones. Cast-offs have taken the shape of the feet of the children who first wore them. Students get their brand-new shoes by presenting a certificate the committee gives them to a local store.

"People won't believe we have this problem here in Washington," Mrs. McGogney says. "We've had children come in wearing nothing but a coat. These children need a break."

A native of South Wales, England, Mrs. McGogney has lived in the United States since 1909. She has three great-grandchildren herself, and has been active in PTA ever since her children were of school age.

Contact Principal

Parents do not contact her directly. They first contact the principal of the school their children attend. Then she and a volunteer committee of five spend many hours a week taking care of the children who have been referred to them.

This Shoe and Rubber Fund received $3,000 from United Community Services in 1956. This bought 699 pairs of shoes.

Your contribution to the United Givers Fund will make sure that no child must stay home from school and play this year because he has no shoes t wear.

NEW SHOES FOR OLD
Some Children Had None

FORT DUPONT CIVIC OFFICERS—Association leaders confer at their meeting place—upstairs in the 14th precinct station, Forty-second street and Benning road N.E. Left to right: Charles M. Rodgers, president; Mrs. Catherine Hall, secretary, and Mrs. Addie Diggs, financial secretary.—Star Staff Photo.

Mothers March Often For Civic Group's Goals

By HUGH BARTON

The Fort Dupont Civic Association claims to have the "walkingest women in town."

For the last several years, the women of the group have been contributing their time and energy for the Mother's March on polio, the Heart and Cancer campaigns and the Community Chest drive.

This is but one of the functions of this civic organization. The association was formed on October 15, 1951, with the specific objective of "providing a medium through which questions involving the civic rights and interests of the people residing in the area might be dealt with."

It was only in 1951 that the need became apparent for a group of this sort, and so Nathaniel Todd, Theodore Daly, Roland Diggs and several other residents of the area began the association.

Larger Quarters

At first, as it has been with other budding organizations, they met at each other's homes to discuss their various problems and needs. As the membership grew, it became necessary for them to find larger quarters. No. 14 Precinct police station proved to be the answer and they have been meeting there ever since.

The membership of the association now averages between 200 and 250 persons and, therefore, is large enough to accomplish a great deal in the neighborhood. Also, they have added their weight to the Federation of Civic Associations and to the Far Northeast Council. The Fort Dupont president, Charles M. Rodgers, now fulfills the same function at the Far Northeast Council.

Spur Beautification

One task the association has taken on is that of providing incentive for the residents of the area to improve and beautify their homes and grounds. Last Christmas, a contest was held and prizes given for decoration and lighting of individual properties. Plans are in the works for a similar contest to be held this fall.

A problem the group is now facing concerns the lack of adequate recreational facilities for the children of the neighborhood. Several playgrounds were scheduled to be opened this fall, but they won't be because no full-time workers could be hired.

Officers of the Fort Dupont Civic Association are Mr. Rodgers, president; Mr. Daly, vice president; Vincent C. Lassiter, treasurer; Mrs. Catharine Hall, secretary; and Mrs. Addie Diggs, financial secretary.

By Bob Burchette, Staff Photographer

Veronica Diggs, 7, who was given glasses by a YGF agency last year, had another big moment yesterday when she attended a drive report meeting and got to wear Pick Temple's hat. With her is Mrs. J. E. Lochte of Rockville.

UGF Agency Aid's Girl's Studies

A bespectacled 7-year-old girl stole the show yesterday at a celebrity-packed report meeting of the Metropolitan Unit of the United Givers Fund in the Hotel Washington.

Little Veronica Diggs, of 411 12th st. se., appeared with such notables as screen star Walter Pidgeon, pianist Jose Iturbi and WTOP-TV personality Pick Temple and his dog, Lady.

Last year she was behind in her schoolwork when an examination showed Veronica needed glasses badly. With nine children, her parents could not afford to buy them for her. She was helped to get them by the UGF-supported Society for the Prevention of Blindness of Metropolitan Washington.

"Now I can see every one of those words on the board," chirped Veronica. Temple pointed out that she is only one of many who are helped by the 132 agencies which benefit from UGF.

The Metropolitan Unit reported yesterday that it has collected $364,775, or 24.8 per cent of its $1,470,000 goal in its door-to-door and small business solicitation.

The following amounts collected were reported by divisions of the Unit yesterday: D.C. Neighborhood, $245,725, or 41 per cent; D.C. General Business, $35,641, or 13.15 per cent; Alexandria, $6,841, or 7.2 per cent; Arlington, $15,868, or 15.86 per cent; Fairfax and Falls Church, $6227, or 6.55 per cent; Montgomery County, $49,929, or 23.33 per cent; Prince George, $4544, or 4.78 per cent.

Downtown Children Scouted For Summer Play Program

Post & Times Herald, Wed., 5-16-56 p. 26

Washington, D.C.

By Eve Edstrom
Staff Reporter

Idle Washington youngsters in the downtown area will have a busy time this summer if they fall in with the plans of seven Protestant churches.

For the first time these churches will underwrite a four-month leisure program, beginning June 15 and continuing until October.

They have subscribed $1400 to hire a full-time roving leader, James O. Williams, who intends to seek out the children and channel them into organized recreation.

Williams' first task will be to reach those children who participate in church recreation programs which cease during the summer.

He then will attempt to attract those children who have not taken part in organized group activity. He hopes to interest them, particularly teenagers, in softball games, picnics, camping, tours and other recreational activities.

The seven churches include the First Baptist, Foundry Methodist, National City Christian, First Congregational, New York Avenue Presbyterian, Calvary Baptist, and the Greater New Hope Baptist.

They not only have pledged many of their facilities for organized activities but will supply volunteer leadership to work with the roving leader.

Project workers intend to make maximum use of all existing facilities not only in the downtown area but in outlying areas. They will direct children to day camps, Bible schools, neighborhood houses and playgrounds. When there are no facilities within the area, volunteers will be used to provide transportation to outlying facilities.

The project will be under the direction of the Department of Social Welfare of the Federation of Churches, headed by Dr. Albert E. Croft.

Williams will work closely with Miss Nancy Harris, group work consultant for the Federation's Social Welfare Department.

Williams, who has an extensive background in youth work, took leave from his job as recreation leader at the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church to work for the cooperative summer project.

Before the project was adopted, a survey was conducted of 91 churches from Florida ave. to the Mall and from Connecticut ave. to North Capitol st.

It was found that 51 churches offered nothing to youth in the way of recreation and only 17 had a membership from the area in which they were located.

Miss Harris Williams
. . . on church project

Negro Housewives To Attend Housing Meet

Herald Tribune, Ala.

WASHINGTON --(ANP)-- Two colored housewives were among the first 40 chosen by the Housing and Home Finance Agency to attend the American Housewives Conference to be held in Washington April 23-25.

At the invitation of Administrator Albert M. Cole, housewives from all sections of the country have sent letters to Washington expressing their opinion on the need of more adequate housing for all citizens.

Writers of the best 100 letters will come to Washington at the expense of the government to attend the conference. Less than half of the required quota have first group were letters written by Mrs. E. Albert Torrence and Mrs. George W. Day.

Mrs. Torrence, who lives at 159 Bunche Blvd., Wilmington, Dela., is a housewife, and the mother of five children with ages ranging from 14 years to 10 months. Mrs. Torrences husband is an auto mechanic who owns his own five room house, developed in 1950-51.

Mrs. Day lives on Route 1 Box 234 Huron, S. D. She is a custodial employee of a local high school and the mother of four children ranging from 26 to 13 years.

owners Have More Leeway

Loan Terms Expected To Spur Home Remodeling

Post Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
Sat. 9-8-56
P. 21

By Robert F. Morison
United Press

Homeowners with improvements in mind can get bigger Federal Housing Administration insured loans now than ever before.

The more attractive terms were passed by the last session of Congress. They increase the maximum amount from $2500 to $3500 and extend the repayment period from three to five years except for loans of $600 or less. These must be fully followed.

The effective interest rate is not changed, except for those loans which exceed $2500. Up to that amount the lender deducts $5 a year for each $100 borrowed and the borrower then repays the full amount. For any excess over $2500 the lender deducts $4 a year for each $100.

The new law also provides:

1—That loans for certain previously outlawed purposes may now be obtained. These are landscaping, lawn sprinkling systems and noncommercial greenhouses.

2—Reduction of the occupancy limitation before becoming eligible for improvement loans. The limitation previously was one year, but now new owners may apply for FHA insured improvement loans of $600 or less at once and after 90 days for the maximum.

A further change is under study by the FHA which, if approved, would make the purchases of such built-in appliances as air-conditioning and built-in ovens, stoves and refrigerators possible.

More Liberal Terms

The more liberal terms are expected to bring an upswing in home improvements. They also may give rise to a new crop of racketeers to try to bilk the public with fast-talking schemes of easy-to-finance home modernization. The FHA cracked down on similar schemes in 1954. That was the the end of the so-called "suede shoe boys" who sold a wide variety of shabby fixtures and alleged improvements, none of which measured up to sales claims.

FHA officials, however, do not expect such activities to be repeated because of the vigilance practiced against unscrupulous operators which bars them from participating in any FHA loan or mortgage insuring programs.

Nevertheless, the Metropolitan Association of General Improvement Contractors (MAGIC) claims that chiseling has "already started." But this time chiselers are avoiding direct dealings with FHA for fear of tangling with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

MAGIC has compiled a list of do's and don'ts to warn homeowners what to watch out for when approached by promoters of home improvement schemes. FHA officials feel the warnings are worth repeating just in case the agency's more liberal program may tempt these operators.

MAGIC's warnings include:

1—If you don't know a contractor, make a check on his location, reputation, and quality of work with the Better Business Bureau.

2—Usually a fast operator will require a non-cash paying customer to sign a note which may turn out to be a deed of trust, or claim on his property. If a lender is involved, sign a document attesting to the satisfactory completion of the work. MAGIC counsels that this paper be signed after the work is satisfactorily completed and not before.

Trademarks of the fast operator are quick estimates, a fast move in to make a show of starting a job, such as ripping off a few shingles or depositing tools and materials on the job, and sub-contracting repair and modernization work.

The home owner's chief defense is curiosity, MAGIC officials claim. "No shady operator can stand . . . much curiosity," they say, so never hesitate to make extensive inquiries.

Daily World
Sat. 4-7-56
P.
Atlanta, Ga.

DR. GEORGE W. SNOWDEN, left, Minority Group Housing Advisor at Federal Housing Administration headquarters in Washington, D. C., shows FHA Commissioner Norman P. Mason the Red Feather "Oscar" awarded FHA in recognition of its 100 per cent of quota contribution to the National Capital Area Community Chest. Dr. Snowden is Chairman of the Board of Governors which administers the FHA Employee's Consolidated Charity Fund and administers its once-a-year money raising campaign. Members of the Board are elected by their fellow employees. Although 1956 is the first year of the one-package charity drive in the agency, hard working Board members under Dr. Snowden's leadership achieved 97 percent participation and collected $23,000, $10,000 more than the total contributions to separate charity drives last year.

FHA Insures 1,188 Loans

Pittsburgh Pa.
Courier P. 2

NEW ORLEANS—The Federal Housing Administration last year insured 1,188 home mortgages totaling $13,167,000 in the New Orleans metropolitan area, according to Ralph H. Agate Jr., FHA director for this section.

Director Agate reported that the average new home in the area financed with FHA-insured mortgages in 1955 was appraised at $13,300.

The average owner, whose monthly income was $498.35, obtained a mortgage loan of $11,119 repayable in monthly installments over a term averaging 26.3 years, he said.

Real Estate Market Gets Boost From New Program Of National Housing Administration

Globe Fri. 8-24-56 P. 1
Nashville Tenn.

Because of the rapidly rising economic status of minority groups Federal Housing Administration programs offer a wealth of opportunity to members of the real estate profession active in the Negro housing market, Charles E. Sigety, FHA Deputy Commissioner, told the National Assoication of Real Estate Brokers today in Los Angeles.

Mr. Sigety told the organization of Negro brokers at their national convention that FHA's urban renewal program provides the greatest opportnuity as well as the greatest challenge to all segments of the housing and home financing industry.

The Negro brokers, he said, could make an outstanding contribution especially in assisting in the relocation of families displaced as a result of slum clearance of other government action. Speaking of recently revised provisions of Section 221 of the National Housing Act permitting FHA to insure one hundred per cent financing to provide relocation housing, Mr. Sigety said, "There is real business awaiting the real estate broker as a result of this and other governmental activity and the resultant displacing of families."

Other FHA programs which the Deputy Commissioner cited as providing opportunities to real estate brokers in the minority housing market for existing homes due to program, new means of financial assistance for housing for the elderly, increased activity in the mark et for existing homes due to recently liberalized financing terms and cooperative housing patterned after such successful pilot projects as the Jean Capers sub-division in Fort Worth, Bel Mar Gardens in Pittsburgh and the American Friends Service cooperative project in Philadelphia.

Globe P. 2

The brokers were urged to undertake educational activity designed to teach prospective buyers the important facts involved in home purchase transactions.

The movement of Negroes to urban areas poses another challenge to the real estate profession, Mr. Sigety said. A major factor in the growing importance of the minority housing market has been the fact that the migration from rural areas to industrial centers has been accompanied by extraordinary increases in the incomes of the non-white families with incomes of $5,000 and over increased 256 per cent as against 183 percent for white families between 1946 and 1954.

46a

The population shift and the mushrooming prosperity of the Negro have added tremendous significance to a current trend to abolish any and all restrictions limiting the availability of decent middle-income housing to minority groups.

Looking back over the two years during which the program of open occupancy housing has been finding its way, Mr. Sigety said, "We can all be justly proud of the forthright stand taken by FHA Commissioner Norman P. Mason in announcing that he would direct his energies to ensure that FHA would take active steps to encourage the development of demonstration open occupancy projects. Mr. Mason has urged builders and leaders to assist him in this effort."

The Deputy Commissioner named as outstanding examples of integrated housing the planned community of a thousand homes at Milpitas, Calif.; Concord Park Homes and Grenbelt Knolls near Philadelphia; Willamette Heights, Portland, Oregon, spearheaded by a member of the broker's association; and Kansas City's first integrated project just approved by FHA.

Mr. Sigety called attention to a recent survey made by the Mortgage Bankers Association relative to financing available to minority groups. Its conclusion was that the minority group market provided a growing and reliable source of sound mortgage business.

President Eisenhower, he said, gave public recognition to the size and impact of the minority group market 3 years ago. Mr. Sigety called for a realistic reassessment of this market. He urged real estate brokers, Mortgage lenders, home builders and government housing officials to study and evaluate the new factors affecting the economic and educational status of the Negro population in order that industry and government as a team might do a better job of serving this market.

FHA Officials Talk Over 'Open Occupancy' Plan of Housing with Group Here

Two Federal Housing Administration officials Monday night spoke in favor of a plan which they believe may help in solving housing segregation problems in Des Moines.

The plan, already in use in other cities, is the "open occupancy subdivision plan."

The speakers, Frank C. Wahrman, director of FHA in Iowa, and N. P. Dotson, Chicavo, Ill., FHA race relations officer, spoke before the Des Moines Inter-racial Commission meeting at Bishop's Cafeteria.

Special Provision

Wahrman said he already had held a meeting with several Des Moines home builders who have expressed willingness to co-operate with the plan.

"Open occupancy subdivisions, the speakers explained, may be built under a special provision of the national housing act (Section 213).

"Under this plan," Wahrman said, "a group of individuals bound by common objectives, organize the construction of their homes under the most liberal financing terms yet afforded by congress."

Ready to Go

Wahrman said local builders with whom he had conferred are ready to go ahead with the plan if they can be assured of buyers for the houses.

In this regard, he added, local groups must take the initiative in bringing in prospective white and Negro buyers. A 50-home project, with excellently constructed homes in a good area, was suggested as a possibility for Des Moines by the speakers.

"50 or More"

"There are some 50 or more open occupancy projects in various cities," Dotson said, "Values are not declining because of the presence of Negro families."

Dotson said that project sponsors in one successful development ad-hered to a ratio of 45 per cent Negro to 55 per cent white buyers. In another, he added, occupancy is limited to two-thirds white and one-third Negro.

"The houses offered must have unusual value, for both white and Negro buyers," he said. "Such a development should not be looked upon as a complete solution to the housing needs of Negroes. However, it will point the way."

Places having "open occupancy" projects include Chicago, Ill.; Madison, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Milpitas, Cal.; Bucks county, Pennsylvania; Yellow Springs, Ohio; Village Creek, Conn.; and New York City.

Inter-racial commission officials plan to meet with home builders and FHA officials to encourage development of an "open occupancy subdivision" here.

'Scattering' at Last

Courier p. 9
Sat. 8-4-56
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Federal Public Housing Administration has finally come around to logic in its program of low rent housing by adopting the policy of "scattering."

In the past, it has been the contention of the housing "experts" that it was necessary to build huge housing projects, taking up many blocks and forcing thousands of tenants to abandon their homes for makeshift quarters which were usually inferior.

The argument was that small units would be too costly to operate and therefore could not be afforded.

But now, confronted by the almost insoluble problem of relocating displaced tenants (mostly Negroes for whom they "cannot find" substitute quarters) the PHA commissioner Charles E. Slessor, has come up with a plea for using small, scattered locations, ranging from a single block to a single building, with the argument that this avoids the necessity of providing shops, streets, and other facilities, and also prevents large areas from being populated solely by low income groups.

Accordingly, local housing authorities are being urged to carry out this policy of "scattering," which will certainly avoid many of the headaches which have always accompanied the construction of huge developments which has been so harmful to Negroes in particular.

This change in policy is welcome, but we wonder why it never occurred to the housing authorities before?

COUNCILS ON AGING URGED FOR STATES

U.S. Welfare Aide Says They Should Have Full Staffs and Operating Funds

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6—Establishment of state councils on older persons with staffs and operating funds was proposed today at the Federal-State Conference on Aging.

Clark Tibbitts, chairman of the Committee on Aging of the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare, called such action imperative.

Several speakers mentioned as a guide-book for setting up state systems New York's "Charter for the Aging." This is a 657-page report of a conference on problems of older citizens held last October.

Mr. Tibbitts said that about a score of states had councils on aging, but only nine states had set up staffs with operating funds.

They are New York, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Illinois, Michigan, Florida, California and Washington.

Mr. Tibbitts said that each state staff should have a citizen advisory committee to coordinate its work with that of voluntary organizations. The aim should be, he said, to make employment possible for the middle-aged group and to furnish worth-while activities for those who are retired.

Women 'Retire' at 47

Women, he said, present a greater problem than men, since they "retire" when the last child leaves home. This occurs, on the average, when the woman is 47.

Activity centers, such as New York City's twenty day centers, where the creative impulse can find outlet in crafts and arts, and "work centers," where those of limited skills can earn a little at low-speed tasks, have proved popular, he said.

Philip M. Kaiser, special assistant to Governor Harriman of New York, said that after the 1955 conference the Legislature had acted on the Governor's recommendations to set up a sweeping program for its older citizens.

This included employment counseling, a permanent bureau of chronic disease and geriatrics in the Health Department, improved care for the mentally ill, increased educational facilities and special housing.

H. Carter McFarland of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency, spoke at the housing session. He advocated long-term, low-interest loans to church and philanthropic groups to build housing especially designed for older persons.

Ernest J. Bohn, director of the Cleveland Housing Authority, said units for the aged should be included in general housing projects.

"It is important for them to see enough baby carriages to keep them from thinking about hearses," he said.

Lost 4-Year-Old Girl Still Unclaimed After 3 Weeks

Herald Wed. 6-6-56 P.8-C

Miami, Fla.

By LAWRENCE THOMPSON
Herald Staff Writer

It was three weeks ago today the policeman saw the 4-year-old girl wandering alone in the central Negro section, and since then police or juvenile authorities have received not one inquiry about her.

E. L. Kirkland of the police Negro precinct saw her at 3:30 p.m. on May 16, walking aimlessly along the crowded walks.

"I drove her around, trying to find her home," Kirkland stated in his report. "She said she lived on 13th, then 14th, then 16th Street. I left her at the precinct."

But at 10:30 p.m .there had been no call or caller concerning the lost little girl, and juvenile authorities were notified. She was taken to the county home at Kendall where a nurse quickly detected that she had measles.

The little girl is talkative, but as with many 4-year-old girls, not coherent on all subjects.

She says her name is Gloria Jean. Her last name, as she gives it, sounds like Cumbergee, or Cumberlee.

She is 4 years old, she is glad to state, and has a sister named Shirley in New York. Her mommy's name is Ruby and her daddy's name is Willie, and her sister goes to school by herself. She has a grandma in New York and a brother but she can't remember the brother's name, and she got clothes, candy and toys from Santa in New York last Christmas.

But what was she doing alone in the crowded business area of the county's biggest Negro section?

Mommy's gone to work."

That's the only explanation, but Gloria Jean is satisfied that it is sufficient.

Wherever the mother may be working and wherever the father may be, none has called the juvenile court, the children's home, the police, or other authorities to inquire about a 4-year-old-girl who has been lost for 3 weeks.

She was kept in the county hospital until she recovered from the measles and since has been in the children's home.

Tuesday, Miss Isabella Pearson, a probation officer, brought her before Juvenile Judge Walter E. Beckham. He ordered her committed to the home, since there was no family to care for her.

If she remains unknown and unclaimed, she will be placed with the children's service agency for adoption.

—Herald Staff Photo by John Walther

HER NAME IS GLORIA JEAN, BUT GLORIA JEAN WHAT?
. . . Mommy's gone to work and 4-year-old plays happily at county home

NEGRO-AID GROUP WILL LOSE FUNDS

Times
Sat. 9-15-56

Action by Community Chest in Jacksonville, Fla., Is Blamed on Racists

New York
P. 6

The Community Chest United Fund in Jacksonville, Fla., has withdrawn all support from that city's chapter of the National Urban League.

League officials asserted here that the Jacksonville Community Chest had yielded to pressures by the White Citizens' Council and the Ku Klux Klan. The Citizens' Council and Klan membership threatened to withdraw financial support from the annual Chest campaign, it was said, unless the Urban League chapter, changed its name and disaffiliated from the national body.

In Jacksonvilie, the chest's executive director, Fred Huffman, denied that "it was a racial issue, at all." He declared that the sixty-two-member executive committee of the Chest had voted unanimously Thursday to drop the Urban League from its rolls.

Mr. Huffman blamed the league's entry "into politics" for the committee's action. He cited the Chest's continuing support of seven other Negro agencies as evidence of the non-racial character of the committee's move.

Move Is Denounced

At a press interview in the league's headquarters, 14 East Forty-eighth Street, Theodore W. Kheel, president, denounced the dropping of the organization's affiliate as a "dangerous" by-product of the fight against desegregation, headed by the White Citizens' Councils of the South and kindred organizations."

Mr. Kheel was elected president of the league at the league's forty-sixth annual convention in Cincinnati.

A statement issued here by J. Philip Waring, executive director of the Jacksonville Urban League affiliate, charged that "Ku Klux Klan and White Citizens' Council pressures" had spurred the Jacksonville incident.

Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, asserted that the incident was the climax of a campaign begun about a year ago. Chest directors began then to report to Urban League affiliates, he said, that they had been threatened by White Citizens Councils and individuals that contributions would be withheld under pain of boycotts.

The Florida threats were inspired, Mr. Granger reported, in the St. Louis headquarters of the National Citizens Protective Association. He accused the leader of this body, John Hamilton, of having peddled "hate sheets" against Negroes and Jews.

League Formed in 1910

Mr. Granger described the Urban League as a social-service agency formed in 1910 to improve the lot of the Negro economically and socially through interracial teamwork. It has sixty-two chapters, eighteen of which are located in Southern cities.

Mr. Granger said pressure had been exerted on chests in New Orleans, Miami, Memphis, Little Rock, Richmond, Atlanta and Fort Worth to withhold funds from the league affiliates.

He noted the resignation of Richard P. Daniel, attorney, as chairman of the Jacksonville affiliate's interracial board of directors. Mr. Daniel, the 75-year-old white founder of the Negro Welfare League there in 1924, predecessor of the Urban League affiliate, felt the chapter should change its name and disaffiliate to win continued financial support.

The Jacksonville chapter's 1956 budget of $18,219 has been paid, but no payments will be made by the Chest after Jan. 1, 1957. Mr. Waring said the league planned to start a drive to raise $24,000.

Mr. Huffman, who directed a $1,206,000 program in 1956, explained that the Community Chest had taken its step because it did not wish "to be involved in a stand that would be taken nationally."

He acknowledged that Jacksonville, a community of about 222,400, of whom some 75,000 are non-white, had been flooded by pamphlets distributed by the St. Louis group. He denied having received any telephone calls or "racial" literature from either the Klan or white councils.

Received Phone Calls

Individuals telephoned, however, he said, requesting that the Urban League name be dropped on pain of withholding contributions.

Mr. Huffman pointed out that feeling had been stirred by reports from the Urban League convention in Cincinnati. He mentioned specifically Mr. Granger's speech of Sept. 3.

Referring then to the violence accompanying school integration at Clinton, Tenn., Mr. Granger had told delegates that what happened in Tennessee was "a warning to Virginia." He then accused Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of wishing "to drag Virginia back another fifty years."

Mr. Huffman asserted that such statements had increased resentment among Community Chest members who felt the Urban League's position should be nonpolitical.

He listed the seven Negro agencies that would continue to receive benefits from the Community Chest as the Brewster Hospital, the Old Folks Home for Colored, the Clara White Mission, the Colored Branch of the Y. M. C. A., Colored Branch of the Y. W. C. A., Boy Scouts of America, Colored, and Girl Scouts of America, Colored.

Mr. Kheel, in a statement, charged that the desegregation issue in schools "is now revealed as only an excuse for professional hate-mongers to exploit fear and ignorance among many Southerners centered around the race issue."

"The Urban League has been selected by these hate-mongers," he added, "as what they consider to be an easy target because the league has depended for its local operations in the South and elsewhere upon its participation in local Community Chest campaigns."

Collins' Committee Tours Labor Camps

Herald P. 1-C
Miami, Fla.
Tues. 2-21-56
46a

By BYRAN DONALDSON
Herald Staff Writer

Members of a committee appointed by Gov. LeRoy Collins toured about a dozen South Dade labor camps Monday preparatory to a public hearing today.

The meeting will take place in the Redlands Farm Labor Camp auditorium, Modello, beginning at 9 a.m.

Luther L. Chandler of Goulds, committee vice chairman, said camp owners and residents have been invited to the hearing in addition to the various civic and religious groups that have indicated they would attend.

Chandler said "we had a darn good tour." He said the group visited some of the outstanding camps and several of those that have been condemned. One, he said, was a classic example in which old dilapidated buildings are still standing next to new buildings.

He had high praise for one camp operated by Bryant and Lounsberry, the nation's largest tomato growers. He said that the firm, which was criticized several years ago for the condition of its camps, is running one of the finest he has seen.

He identified it as a Mexican labor camp two miles north of Eureka Drive and a mile east of Homestead.

"They've come a long way in the past few years," he added.

Chandler declared that there is room for improvement in the overall migrant labor camp situation. The first step, he said, is to provide more housing and facilities and the second is to find a way to provide for emergency situations.

He said he hopes progress along these lines can be made at today's hearing.

—Herald Staff Photo by Steve Wever

FACT FINDING COMMITTEE INVESTIGATES SOUTH DADE LABOR CAMP
. . . Mrs. L. J. McCaffrey, left, and Mrs. Arthur Johnson talk with a mother of nine

The 'Eyes' Have It

Herald P. 1-B
Mon. 2-27-56
Miami, Fla.

Remember Cora Lee? Should See Her Now!

By CECIL MANN
Herald Staff Writer

Two years ago Miamians became concerned with the plight of Cora Lee Hunter, whose life at four was shrouded in almost complete darkness.

Today things are much brighter for the pert little Negro girl. She can't see as well as most little girls her age, but her vision has improved wonderfully since she got a "new eye" in a New York hospital.

A whole new world has been opened to her—one of color and magnificent objects which she never knew existed.

In February, 1954 The Herald told its readers of Cora Lee's predicament. A famed New York eye surgeon had offered to perform a highly-delicate corneal transplant operation on her free of charge, to see if Cora Lee could be given sight.

But Cora Lee's grandfather, Willie Hunter, of 6500 NW 22nd Ave., didn't have the $700 that would be needed for the trip and expenses.

The Herald offered to take donations for Cora Lee, and started the fund with a contribution of $100. The public response was overwhelming.

More than $6,000 poured into the newspaper within three days. It came from White and Negro, rich and poor. There were small donations of change and big checks. On the fourth day the fund had climbed to $9,000. Though only $800 had been asked for Cora, the fund finally hit a total of $11,679. A trust fund was immediately established for her at the First National Bank of Miami.

Thus, through the generous response of thousands of friends, Cora Lee went to New York to get her new eye.

Dr. Ramon Castroviejo, one of the world's foremost transplant surgeons, performed a corneal transplant operation in March, 1954. On April 27 word came from New York that Cora Lee could see for the first time in her life. It was hazy vision, but she could see.

Since that time Cora Lee has made constant improvement. As months went by, her days became brighter. Now she can distinguish colors, see airplanes in the sky, and scamper around without any aid.

Her grandfather told The Herald Sunday that she is now devoted to her school work at Phyllis Wheatley school for the visually handicapped on NW 18th Street.

"She just loves her teacher, and talks constantly about school." Hunter said she has made wonderful progress there.

Cora Lee also spends a lot of time with her dolls and goats. She has two of the latter.

Last year she visited the Humane Society to look at cats and dogs and birds — and promptly fell in love with a goat. She took it home and named it Lindy.

Lindy, it was learned Sunday, recently became a mother. Her off-spring was named Ruth by Cora Lee. And the mother goat has been giving a surprisingly generous supply of milk, which Cora Lee sells to customers at her grandfather's filling station.

So Cora Lee is getting along fine. She's having a little trouble with her tonsils, but they are scheduled to be removed in a few days.

And the trust fund, generously set up by South Floridians, will help her through the difficult years ahead as she lives to see and learn things of other little girls her age.

CORA LEE HUNTER
. . . brighter days

Odds Against Miami Youth Seeing Again

Herald P.1-6 Sat. 5-19-56

Boy on Brink of Darkness

Miami, Fla.

By DENNE PETITCLERC
Herald Staff Writer

Glanville Ferguson, an 11-year-old Opa-locka boy who was born in the sunlit brilliance of the Bahamas, is living now on the brink of permanent total darkness.

He lives today in a Boston hospital where, because of the compassion of his community, a team of America's finest eye specialists will give him a fighting change for his sight.

The odds, doctors said, are all against the boy.

And at his 2028 Grand Ave., Opa-locka home, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elizha Ferguson, and his five younger brothers and sisters wait tensely for word on the outcome of the terrible odds.

Glanville is a tall, slender boy with a very quiet manner, and when he was a child in the Bahamas, his father said, he was hit in the eye with a sling.

"It got better, but when we come to Miami, his eye went bad," his father recalled. He lost it finally through surgery more than a year ago.

But his left one was still good, and he could read the books he loved, his father said. He could until recently.

A teacher noticed that he was having difficulty seeing, and sent him to a doctor in Opa-locka. In turn, he was referred to specialists.

The retina of his good eye, they found, was also becoming detached, and it was on a matter of days before he lost his sight.

In Boston, is Dr. Charles L. Schepens, and a team of three other eye specialists who do nothing but perform operations on detached retinas. He will charge no fee.

"We decided," a Miami specialist said, "that, though we could perform the operation here, Dr. Schepens offered the greatest chance of success, and that is a slim one."

Tuesday night, the Opa-locka physician took the matter before a regular meeting of the community's Lions Club.

"We've got to have the money to get this boy to Boston," he told them. "That's all there is to it."

The Lions Club members contributed some $10 per man and that night bought Glanville a round-trip ticket on Eastern Air Lines to Boston.

Dr. Schepens agreed to perform the operation without cost.

Glanville said goodbye to his family Wednesday and boarded the plane. The date of the operation is unknown, probably sometime this weekend.

His parents, clinging to a slim hope, have the case of Cora Lee Hunter, a young local Negro girl whose sight was partially restored after an operation in New York, to look to for encouragement. The community, through The Herald, donated more than $11,000 for her future.

"Glanville," said a physician in Miami Friday, "will need a lot of help when he comes home, regardless of the outcome of the operation."

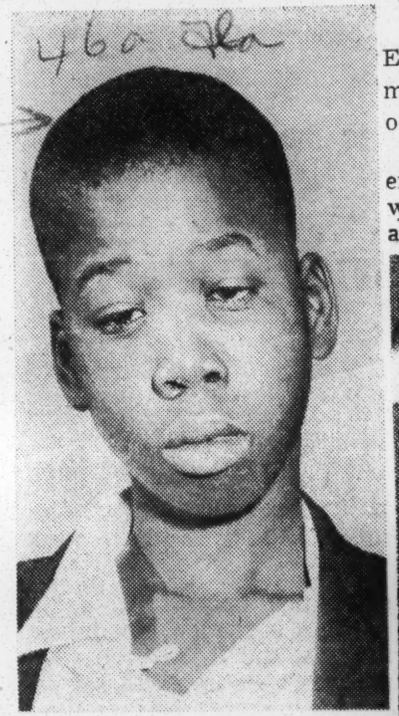
And Glanville's father, speaking for his entire family, said, "We can hope an' pray—it is in the hands of God."

Opa-locka Lions Club to undergo a desperate, last-chance operation.

"The doctors say there is nothing they can do," said the boy's father Wednesday night. "The boy will be blind."

Tests at the Massachusettes Eye and Ear Infirmary determined, his father said, that an operation would be useless.

Glanville will arrive by Eastern Airlines at 6:45 p.m., and will be taken to his home by ambulance.



GLANVILLE FERGUSON
. . . a fight for sight

His Eye Cannot Be Saved

Herald Miami Fla. Thurs. 5-24-56

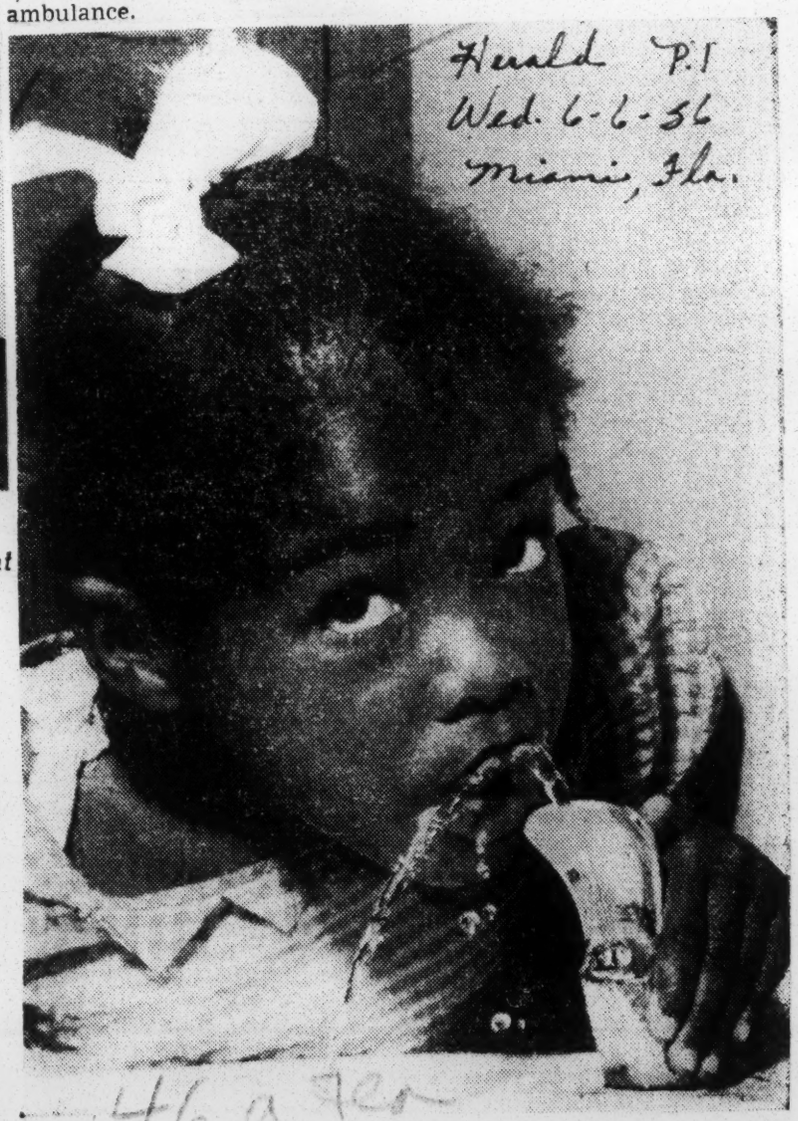
Doctors Give Up On 11-Year-Old

By DENNE PETITCLERC
Herald Staff Writer

Young Glanville Ferguson, who began his 11 years of life in the sunlit magic of the Bahamas, is blind.

The quiet-mannered son of Mr. and Mrs. Elizha Ferguson, 2028 Grand Ave., Opa-locka, is coming home to Miami today from Boston, where doctors decided they could do nothing to save his sight.

Glanville, who lost one eye more than a year ago, suffered a detached retina last week and was flown to Boston by the



—Herald Staff Photo by John Walther

WHO IS THIS LITTLE MISS X?
. . . lost since May 13 and no takers. *See Page 8-C.*

Senate Hits Slow Slum Clearance

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat, 1-21-56

By WILLIAM KERWIN

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The Senate Banking Subcommittee on housing is planning to issue a lengthy report criticizing the slowness of the Administration's fight to eliminate slums.

Informed sources say the report is being circulated privately among members of the full banking committee which plans to make the document public.

In its present form, the report appears to side with construction industry leaders who have complained that the government's attitude in providing anti-slum aid is "too conservative" to produce results.

This attitude, the committee draft says, stems from the 1953 Senate investigation of the Federal Housing Administration which reportedly has caused many officials to become super-cautions in handling housing loans.

The report, chiding FHA progrses as "slow" in the field of urban renewal, notes that the government has certified some 80 areas as eligible for federal assistance to remove slum buildings and construct new dwellings.

Yet, the committee draft says that toward the end of last year only one project — in New York —had been approved under FHA's special mortgage insurance program.

The report blames this situation on FHA's interpretation of a mandate from the Banking Committee which said two years ago that a builder's profit on rental housing projects should "not exceed 10 per cent of the other costs of the job."

In most cases, the report says FHA is allowing a profit of about five per cent on urban renewal projects, which requires more investment cash from redevelopers and, consequently, makes the deal less attractive.

If the full ten per cent were allowed, the committee draft says, more builders might be willing to enter the program.

In any event, it points out that FHA is protected against profiteering because all participants in the program are required to disclose their costs and profits.

The report is the product of a year-long study of housing problems conducted under Sen. John Sparkman (D) Alabama.

Project Aims To Revamp Slums

Defender P. 8 Sat. 5-19-56

Chicago Ill.

WASHINGTON — (ANP)—Plans are under way for clearing and redeveloping the slum areas in some of the large southern cities, according to J. W. Follin, commissioner for the Urban Renewal Administration.

Commissioner Follin recently announced that a federal grant amounting to more than one-and-a-quarter-million dollars has been approved, and a nearly two-and a-quarter million dollar loan has been made for the 65-acre "Houston Hill" project in Montgomery, Ala.

This announcement came a day after the commissioner had also released plans for a dynamic program for rejuvenating the blight-ridden fringes of downtown Atlanta, Ga.

RESERVE FUNDS

Federal capital funds totaling more than $12 million have been reserved for three projects familiarly known in Atlanta as Rawson-Washington st., Butler st., and University Center.

These three project areas comprise some 768 acres of the worst housing in Atlanta, stated Follin. And the area is occupied by 9,500 families.

He described the Rawson-Washington street area as the "key link" in a chain of blight tending to strangle the growth of the central business area a half mile away. This area contains 2,550 white and 920 non-white families.

MAJOR PROBLEM

Butler st., he said, is occupied by some 2,580 non-white and 88 white families. He identified this as "a major problem area in terms of crime, juvenile delinquency, safety and health."

A combination of clearance and rehabilitation is necessary in University Center, thinks the Housing Commissioner, to provide stability for this neighborhood in which 3,200 Negro families are now living.

This area includes in its boundaries much of the Atlanta university Educational Center and may provide additional space for three educational institutions in the area, according to the housing spokesman.

In describing the Montgomery project Follin said that practically all of the 447 dwellings in that area are substandard. These units are occupied by some 51 white and 322 non-white families.

He claimed that the predominantly residential development scheduled for the project area will give Montgomery's Negro citizens a chance to buy good modern homes on large lots. Some commercial and light industrial uses are also planned, along with an urgently needed 10 acre park and recreation area, he said.

Scrap Ike's Housing Deal For 500,000 Unit Plan

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat 4-28-56

By WILLIAM KERWIN

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The Senate Housing Subcommittee scrapped President Eisenhower's public housing proposal Friday and urged adoption of a greatly expended low-income housing program.

Chairman John Sparkman (D) Ala., announced after a closed-door session that the seven-man group approved legislation for approximately 500,000 public housing units over the next four years.

Eisenhower had recommended construction of 35,000 public housing dwellings annually for two years with occupancy limited to families moved out of slum areas under the federal urban renewal program.

WATER DOWN ONE PLAN

In acting on the issue, the subcommittee junked the chief executive's proposals, but also watered down legislation sponsored by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D) N. Y., for 200,000 public housing units annually for three years.

Instead, the Senate group recommended revival of the public housing program adopted by Congress in 1949 which provided for 135,000 units annually for six years.

House resistance to public housing has resulted in a sharp curtailment in the program. Since 1949, the subcommittee said that about 300,000 units have been authorized, leaving about 500,000 dwellings yet to be built under the plan.

45,000 UNITS THIS YEAR

Last year, the Senate passed legislation restoring the 1949 program, but after a long fight with the House a compromise was reached providing 45,000 puplic housing units this year.

Under the subcommittee's proposals, the President could vary the size of the enlarged public housing program between 50,000 and 150,000 units a year depending upon economic conditions.

The subcommittee also adopted legislation to authorize construction of 75,000 public housing units for elderly persons at the rate of 15,000 dwellings annually for five years.

Lehman said he was "Optimistic" that the subcommittee recommendations would be approved when they are taken up by the full Senate Banking Committee and the Senate.

His measure for 200,000 public housing units has been advocated by various public housing groups as a "vital" step to provide low income families with decent housing.

U. S. Exhorted to Fight Builders' Racial Bias

By Robert C. Albrook
Staff Reporter

Joseph S. Clark Jr., former mayor of Philadelphia, yesterday called on the Federal Government "to deny credit to those who practice racial discrimination in the housing field."

He said such a policy would help metropolitan areas solve one of their most pressing problems: What to do about high concentration of racial minorities who must be relocated if blighted city cores are to be redeveloped.

He said that in his own city, some 400,000 Negroes are concentrated "in the first ring around our central city in areas prime for redevelopment." Racial discrimination, he added, makes it difficult and sometimes impossible, for Negroes to live in suburban areas.

"Unless something is done soon," he said, "we will have a permanent center city, core in large part Negro, while suburbia remains lily white. The tragic social consequences of such segregation can quite literally sap the vitality of the entire metropolitan area. For no metropolitan region can be healthy if its core is unsound."

Clark's suggestion highlighted a keynote speech to the opening session of a three-day "National Citizens Planning Conference on Federal Government and Local Planning," sponsored by the American Planning and Civic Association.

Clark said a Federal policy against racial discrimination in housing should be effected through its urban dedevelopment and public housing programs.

He said "the time has come . . . for the Federal Government to use the great facilities it extends to private building in a way to promote social justice and the principles inherent in the Bill of Rights and the Civil War amendments to the Constitution of the United States. In other words, to deny credit to those who practice racial discrimination in the housing field."

He urged the policy as a help to better planning for "the whole metropolitan area" of cities, needed "if our whole urban civilization is not to fall on its face." Calling for a program to educate suburban residents on the need for better planning, he said, "we must do something about the ostriches in the azalea belt."

CITY CHIDES U. S. IN HOUSING FIGHT

Mayor's Aide Cites Delays in Processing Mortgages—Replies to Agency Critic

By CHARLES GRUTZNER

A full-sized dispute developed yesterday between city and Federal agencies over delays in housing construction under the urban renewal program.

The Mayor's Committee on Slum Clearance, under criticism by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, struck back at the Federal body and its subsidiaries, the Federal Housing Administration and the Urban Renewal Administration.

William S. Lebwohl, director of the Committee on Slum Clearance, said the "unwarranted criticism" made by Walter S. Fried, the agency's regional administrator, was "nothing but an anticipatory defense, because he knew we were going to ask him on Monday about Federal delays in processing mortgage commitments."

Representatives of the Committee on Slum Clearance are to meet Monday with Federal officials to discuss alleged deficiencies in the slum-clearance program and find ways of speeding construction on several long-delayed projects. Robert Moses, slum clearance chairman, is to return this week-end from a three-week vacation in Europe.

Mr. Fried, who had requested the meeting with city slum clearance officials, complained that private developers, who had obtained slum properties at bargain prices with Federal and city subsidies, had failed in some cases to start construction for more than four years. During this time, he asserted, they continued to collect rents from the slum dwellings and used cleared sites for commercial parking lots.

Hoped to Avoid Wrangle

Mr. Lebwohl confirmed on Wednesday that such a meeting was planned, but he refrained from replying to Mr. Fried's criticism on the ground that the purpose of the meeting was to cooperate in getting more housing started, not to argue about the blame for delays.

However, after the wide publicity Mr. Fried's criticism received in newspapers and on the radio, Mr. Lebwohl and George E. Spargo, assistant to Mr. Moses, decided to make a public reply.

Mr. Spargo issued a statement charging that delays in construction of Title I projects were "due primarily to delays in F. H. A. processing" of necessary mortgage commitments.

"Disagreements between F. H. A. and the Federal slum clearance office in Washington cause further ridiculous complications," Mr. Spargo said. "Processing these projects had been bounced around in the Federal agency since 1952. Recently, concrete results have been achieved in the form of initial F. H. A. commitments for the North Harlem and Manhattantown projects."

Under Title I of the Federal Housing Act, the city condemns slum properties and resells them at a fraction of their acquisition cost to private sponsors. The sponsors agree to put up housing, and sometimes other structures, within a fixed time, usually four years for completion.

Mr. Fried had alleged that the sponsors of four projects were in default on their agreements or would soon be. He had named the projects as Manhattantown (also known as West Park), Harlem, North Harlem, and Fort Greene in Brooklyn.

Fort Greene Letter Cited

Mr. Spargo made public a letter he sent to Mr. Fried. It noted that the Fort Greene project had until June, 1958, for completion of its housing, but was technically in default on its first section, which called for construction of that part within eighteen months after the contract signing on June 16, 1954. Mr. Spargo expressed belief that the entire housing at Fort Greene could be completed by the 1958 over-all deadline "if the housing sponsors now receive reasonably fast action by the F. H. A., in which its [mortgage commitment] is now being negotiated."

As for the three other projects, Mr. Spargo reminded Mr. Fried that the contracts contained provisions for extension of time "in the event of delays which are reasonably beyond the control of the sponsors." He wrote further:

"We have discussed with your organization many times the reasons for delays in completion of these projects, the most prominent of which was the inability on their part to reach an agreement with the F. H. A. on financing a development which would be satisfactory to your office."

Mr. Spargo said all the sponsors who were in default or nearly so had applied to the Committee on Slum Clearance for extension of time in which to build. The applications will be considered, and are expected to be granted, at the next meeting of the committee, within the next two weeks.

Mr. Spargo produced copies of letters, dating from 1953, sent to the Federal Housing Administration requesting an end of delays by that agency in processing mortgage insurance applications. Mr. Lebwohl said there had been "hundreds of letters and hundreds of meetings with the Federal agency" in efforts to bring about speedier processing.

Conflict of Aims Noted

Mr. Lebwohl said the agency and the Urban Renewal Administration sometimes seemed to work at cross purposes. The F. H. A., he said, is primarily a financial agency and requires housing sponsors to show they can get returns on their investment to pay off their mortgages, while the Urban Renewal Administration is "interested primarily in slum clearance" and writes regulations on room size, open spaces and other requirements stricter than required in ordinary private construction.

PRESIDENT LOSES ON HOUSING BILL

Senate Votes 135,000 Units a Year—He Had Urged 70,000 in Two Years

By ALLEN DRURY
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24—The Senate handed the Administration today a major defeat on public housing by passing a bill authorizing construction of 135,000 low-rent units a year.

President Eisenhower had favored limited authority to build 35,000 units this year and 35,000 units next year. The Senate rejected this by a vote of 41 to 38.

The bill was approved by voice vote on final passage. It now goes to the House. Last year the House trimmed a similar measure to 45,000 units.

Under the provision contained in the measure sponsored by the Democrats, the President would be authorized to increase the 135,000 figure to 200,000 or lower it to 50,000 in any one fiscal year.

Original Goal Stressed

The bill would restore the original goal of 810,000 housing units first approved in the Housing Act of 1949. According to Public Housing Administration figures quoted in the Senate today, contracts will have been led for about 315,500 of these units by July 31.

The Democrats argued that there was no reason to reduce the goal established in 1949. They said that only if the Government were permitted to build at the rate of 135,000 a year could it meet the goal and provide the housing needed by low-income groups.

The measure, supported by most of the Senate's liberal group, came under sharpest attack from Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democrat of Virginia.

"Administration of this loose law for years has been characterized by loose administration," Senator Byrd said. "Current audits by the United States General Accounting Office indicate that the administrative elements which breed housing scandals still persist.

"Cap the combination of loose law and loose administration with billions of dollars of public credit and money and, in the name of providing homes, you have an Augean stable for those who exploit the programs."

Senator John J. Sparkman, Democrat of Alabama, floor manager for the bill, described it as "constructive" and urged its adoption. He was joined by Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Democrat of New York. Mr. Lehman said it was "a sound and supportable measure."

Senator Lehman added that the bill represented "a program that does move forward, that does measure up, in some degree, to the need, and that does commit the Government to activities which will help not only the housing industry but the people who need housing."

He said passage of the bill would "constitute a very bright mark indeed" in the record of the current Congress.

35,000 Units Held Inadequate

The Senator added that testimony before the Banking and Currency Committee had indicated that the Administration figure of 35,000 was inadequate.

"It was clearly shown," he said, "that just three or four of our major cities could alone utilize this amount of public housing in a very short period of time, if the program was placed on a realistic working basis between the Federal Government and our cities."

In addition to authorization of the 135,000-a-year figure, the bill also authorizes a number of administrative changes in the housing program. It extends the home repair and modernization program to Sept. 30, 1959; authorizes $3,000,000,000 of general Federal housing mortgage insurance for the 1957 fiscal year; extends the military housing program to Sept. 30, 1959, and broadens the coverage.

The bill also makes it easier for elderly persons to get into public housing; expands the college housing and farm housing programs, and establishes a scholarship program for students of city planning.

Also approved was an amendment that would extend the G. I. home loan program for another year. Under present law it expires in July of 1957.

Cole Hits Drastic Integration Idea

Post & Times Herald

Associated Press

The Administration has reaffirmed its stand against the outlawing, "at this time," of racial discrimination in all types of housing built with Federal aid.

Cole

Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole, in a letter to Sen. Prescott S. Bush (R-Conn.), said: "For a number of reasons I do not believe that so drastic a step is possible or desirable at this time."

Washington, D.C.

Such a ruling, he said, would be hard to enforce and could depress home building activity.

The letter, sent last month, was inserted by Bush in the Congressional Record of June 21. The Senator had asked Cole for comment on a letter sent him by Frances Levenson, executive director of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

Wed. 6-27-56

The committee favors a ban on segregation not only in Federally subsidized public housing projects but on housing built with mortgages underwritten by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and Veterans Administration.

The Housing Chief reiterated his agency's stand, saying:

"In the FHA program, which is designed to stimulate privately built and privately financed housing, such a requirement would be extremely difficult to enforce.

"To the extent that it were possible to put teeth into such a requirement, I am convinced that the result in many parts of the country would be a sharper cutback in the rate of housing production and of our capacity to meet the housing needs of all the people."

This result, Cole said, would produce "a severe impact on our economy as well."

All the housing programs Cole explained, rely heavily on local responsibility and action. The Federal Government's role is to encourage, stimulate and assist, he said, "and sometimes to prod, but never to coerce."

He called attention to several steps taken in recent years to reduce discrimination in Government-aided housing.

2½ million housing units needed in U.S.

Afro American

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Two and one-half million units of new construction or substantial remodeling will be required to meet the colored housing needs in this country within the next four years.

This was the estimate given by a Federal official who spoke here at A. and T. College July 2.

Joseph Ray, assistant to the administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, gave the figure as he delivered the principal address at the banquet of the one-day convention of the Carolina Real Estate and Builders Association.

Baltimore Md.

He declared at the fourth annual meeting of the group that while there has been a general tightening of mortgage money available to colored home builders during the first half of the year, this he believed to be a temporary situation.

* * *

F. HENRY WILLIAMS, Jacksonville, Fla., a second banquet speaker, secretary of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers, told the group of the growth and development of his organization.

Earlier in the day the visiting realtors heard that housing for minority groups is definitely improving.

Sat. 8-4-56

The point was brought out in a panel discussion on "Housing Trends and Outlooks" with Stout Noble, assistant state director of the FHA, and Richard E. Thompson, realtor, both of Greensboro. Reuben Clay, Richmond, Va., racial relations officer of the FHA, was moderator.

A second panel discussion was conducted on, "Mortgage Lenders Look at Minority Housing."

* *

INCLUDED AMONG the participants were Ernest Scarborough, of a local savings and loan association; W. Avery Jones, Winston-Salem Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Dr. J. L. Stuart, chairman of the A. and T. College business department, moderator.

Other speakers appearing on the program included R. Boyd Morris, mayor of Greensboro, and Warmoth T. Gibbs, president, A. and T. who delivered greetings of welcome.

Officers elected to serve during the coming year included: H. M. Michaux, Durham, president; E. B. Johnson and Hugh Smith, both of Winston-Salem, vice presidents; Clarence Winchester, Greensboro, secretary; R. F. Lee, Winston-Salem, treasurer; and Leander M. Hill, Winston-Salem, chairman of executive committee.

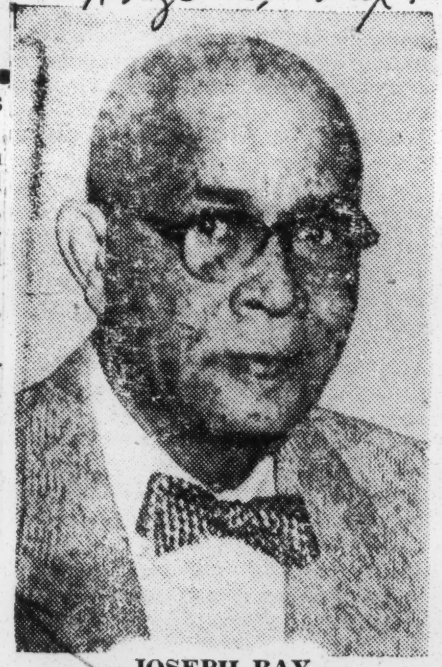
Negro housing needs set at 2½ million more units

Tribune Phila. p. 3

Wed. 8-15-56

Two and one-half million units of new construction or substantial remodeling will be required to meet Negro housing needs in this country within the next four years.

Los Angeles, Calif.



JOSEPH RAY

This is the estimate of a federal official who will speak here next Monday and Tuesday during the National Ass'n. of Real Estate Brokers convention at the Alexandria hotel. Joseph Ray, Washington, D. C., assistant to the Home Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, gave the figure as he delivered the principal address at the one-day convention of the Carolina Real Estate and Builders Ass'n. during its fourth annual meeting.

He acknowledged that there has been a general tightening of mortgage money available to Negro home builders during the first half of the year, but said he believed to be a temporary situation.

Consensus of opinion at the Carolina convention was that housing for minority groups was definitely improving throughout the country.

Ray will address the opening session of the national real estate convention, kicking off at 10 a.m. Monday in the Main ballroom of the Alexandria, and will also take part in a panel discussion, "Financing — the Broker's Security", Tuesday morning at 10.

Calls Housing Last Bastion of Racism In U. S.

Atlanta

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Housing is one phase of American life which has made little progress toward "full democratic equality," declared Mrs. Corienne R. Morrow, last week.

46a Wed. 11-21-56

Delivering the Keynote address last week at the third annual Howard Women's Weekend, the housing expert claimed that "premium payments and second mortgages" from home buyers in lower income groups put money into the pockets of higher income groups who have moved to "suburbia."

Record

Mrs. Morrow, who is now a research associate of the New York Commission on Inter-Group Relations, was formerly employed as racial relations advisor with the Housing and Home Finance Agency. She was fired from that job by the Republican Administration, and rehired after winning an appeal with the Civil Servce Commission.

After winning her fight, Mrs. Morrow resigned to accept the position in New York. She claimed that the many years of effort she had put forth for the integration of housing, financed by federal funds, was responsible for her discharge. The charges which she made at the time of her discharge were repeated in her speech here last week.

She claimed that the HHFA is the "last bastion of governmentally sanctioned racism in the United States."

She cautioned against urban renewal programs that would turn land over to private developers to build racially restricted housing.

Mrs. Morrow challenged the Government to "open up the housing supply built with the money of all the people of the United States."

Her address was followed by workshop groups who discuss the problems of housing as they affect minorities.

Minority Housing Noted In Magazine

Daily World Jul. 10-30-56
Atlanta Ga. p. 3

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The growing importance of the minority housing market is pointed up in the October 1956 edition of two of the nation's leading building industry magazine. PF, The Magazine of Prefabrication, published by Prefabricated Home Manufacturer's Institute, and Correlator, published by the National Association of Home Builders point up the growing market in minority housing and some of the experiences of succes. ful builders in this market.

PF states in its article, "Housing Nonwhite Families": "Marked advances in factors touching the demand for and supply of minority group housing has been noted in the last two years, coupled with changes in approach to the old situation by both builders and lenders." The article states further that the Mortgage Bankers Association of American, the National Association of Home Builders, and National Association of Real Estate Boards have paid particular attention to solutions to the housing problems that confront the nonwhite citizen, and in making these studies and surveys, the FHA has cooperated in producing a record volume of housing. Also the article points up that the Mortgage Bankers Association of American has published a detailed report of its findings and this report has been circulated to all of the members of the MBA in an effort to acquaint them with the potentialities of borrowers in the minority groups.

The Correlator in an article titled, "A Growing Market", states: "A decade of continued economic improvement has made the nation's growing minority groups important home buying prospects. Between 1940 and 1950 the number of non white families earning $3,000 to $5,000 annually increased about 30 times. In that same period the number earning over $5,000 a year increased more than 50 times." The Correlator futher points up in an article by Morgan G. Earnest, titled. "Selling the Minority Buyer", the techniques and skills needed in selling housing to the minority market. The basic conclusion reached in this article is stated quite bluntly by the author: "Don't feel that you have to learn a definite set of rules for customer relations and merchandising. The old rules of fair dealing and vigorous, but tasteful sales presentation apply in the minority market just as in any other market." The third in this series of articles in the Correlator is titled, "VHMCP Channels Funds to Minority Market", by Fred B. Morrison, Executive Secretary, Voluntary Home Motgage Credit Program. Mr. Morrison states that in some areas, "The proposed project or house must be located in an eligible VHMCP area. In the case of the minority housing, there is no area restrictions." Mr Morrison points up that there are no area restrictions for the minority group in applying for mortgage assistance through the VHMCP, and that "About 18 percent of VHMCP's volume has been in the field of minority housing. This is a conservation figure since the distinction between minority and non-minority applications is made only in urban areas. In remote area the loan is sought on the basis of area rather than any particular group."

Cities In Georgia And Tenn. To Get Blighted Area Fund

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Jan 1-11-57

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— The Housing and Home Finance Agency announced last week the approval of Federal funds to eliminate slums and blight in two Georgia cities and one city in Tennessee.

In making this announcement, Administrator Albert M. Cole of HHFA commended Mayor Emory P. Bass of Valdosta, Ga., for his "foresight and initiative" in establishing a workable program of community betterment.

Valdosta is a city of more than 20,000. It is located some 18 miles north of the Georgia-Florida border, midway between the Gulf and Atlantic coasts. It has a highly diversified industrial production as well as a nearby U. S. Air Force base.

The redevelopment plans call for commercial and light industrial re-use of the district which now has blighted residential structures. This area is one block southwest of the central business district.

Cole claimed that Valdosta already has 426-low-rent public housing units, 156 of which are available for white occupancy and 270 for Negroes.

In Lithonia, Ga., a seven-point housing program has been approved by the Housing Administration. This city of approximately 1,600 is located 20 miles east of Atlanta.

The redevelopment project of this city involves a 20-acre blighted area near the center of Lithonia, adjacent to the business district. The city is now initiating activites leading to an application for a reservation of low-rent housing units.

The loan approved for the middle Tennessee community will be used for slum clearance at Tullahoma. The $13,900 loan will be used to develop a 10-acre project known as Big Springs.

Tallahoma is a community of 15,000 population. It is the home of the U. S. Air Force's important research installation known as the Arnold Engineering Development Center.

This community already has 90 low-rent public housing units open to white occupancy and 18 units open to Negroes.

Honor Yates For Chest Directorship

Daily World P. 1
Fri. 2-17-56

BY MARVIN JONES

The Executive Steering Committee of the 1956 Community Chest Campaign, Negro Division, paid tribute to C. R. Yates on Wednesday evening, Feb. 15. The occasion was in recognition of Mr. Yates' recent election to the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Atlanta Community Services, Inc. This marks the first time that a Negro has been named to the policy making board of the Atlanta Community Services.

In spite of heavy rainfall, the Steering Committee was well represented as prominent Atlantans gathered to pay homage to one of the stalwarts of the community. During the course of the evening, E. M. Martin, vice-president-treasurer of the Atlanta Life Insurance and co-general chairman of the 1956 Community Chest Campaign, joined former General Chairman L. D. Milton, who is also the business partner of Mr. Yates, in praising the honoree for the noteworthy manner in which he has and is serving his community as a citizen, a business man and a churchman.

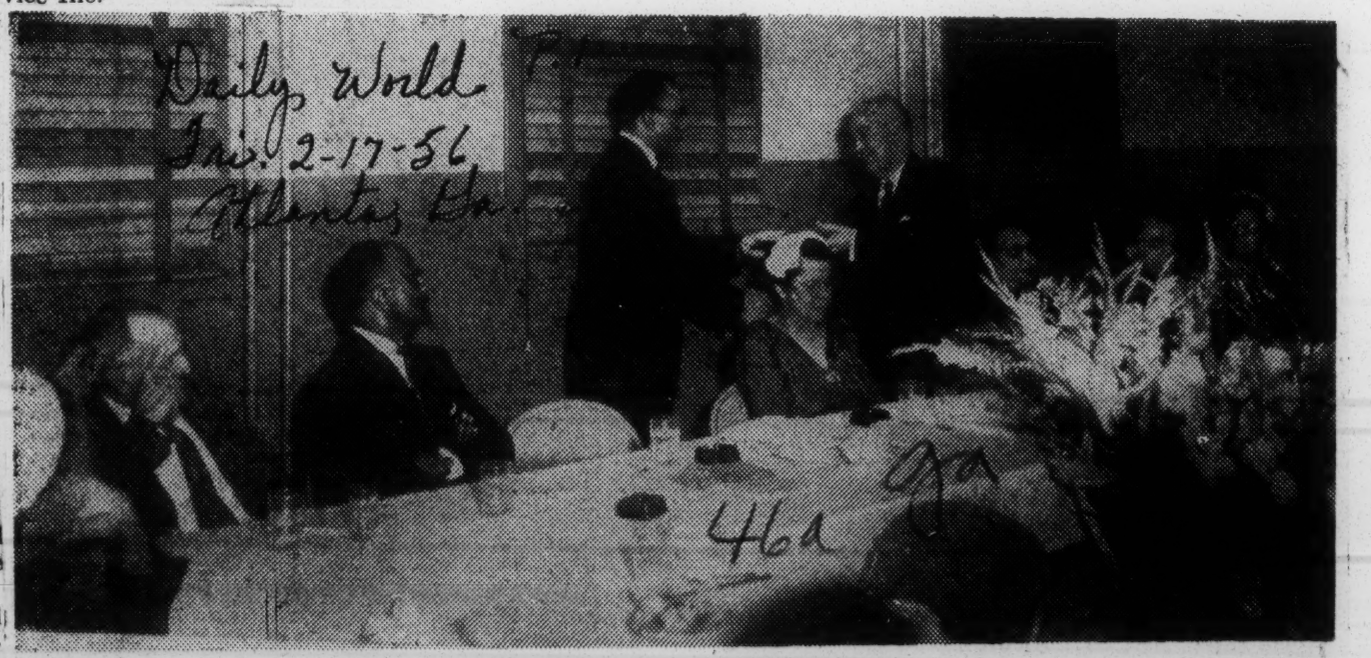
Atlanta, Ga.

Both men spoke of Mr. Yates' high qualities as a friend. Dr. James P. Brawley, former General Chairman of a Community Chest Campaign, also paid high tribute to Mr. Yates for the great service that he has rendered and is rendering while Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks, chairman of the House to House Division of the Chest for years, stated that it was under the influence of Mr. Yates that she first became interested in the Community Chest and that she has received many benefits from simply observing Mr. Yates at his dedicated work in the Chest and in fact, all worthy causes in the community.

T. M. Alexander, who presided over the meeting after 1956 General Chairman J. B. Blayton, Sr. was called to New York on business, spoke proudly of his associations with Mr. Yates over a number of years and stated that he, along with the citizenry of Atlanta, highly esteemed the honoree and was assured that his representation on the Board would be a credit to all of us, as has been and is the life of Clayton R. Yates. Mr. Alexander then presented Mr. Yates with a plaque which recognized the many fruitful years of service that he has given to the community while Mrs. Sarah Lewis presented Mrs. Yates with a beautiful bouquet of roses after calling attention to the fact that she, Mrs. Yates, was most deserving of them as she had supported Mr. Yates in all his endeavors.

Miss Nettie Bennett presented the honoree gifts from both the officers and employees of the Citizens Trust Company and a huge basket of flowers were sent to the banquet by the employees of Yates and Milton Drug Store No. 1.

Mr. Yates thanked all of the persons present for the expressions they had made and assured them that he would do his utmost to be a credit to them as their representative on the Board of the Metropolitan Atlanta Community Service Inc.



Daily World
Fri. 2-17-56
Atlanta, Ga.

46a

CITIZENS HONOR C. R. YATES — T. M. Alexander (standing, left) presents a citation to C. R. Yates (standing right) at the Wednesday night banquet given to honor Mr. Yates' recent appointment to the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Atlanta Community Chest. Shown on the picture are, from left: E. M. Martin, Dr. J. P. Brawley, Mr. Alexander, Mrs. C. R. Yates, Mr. Yates, Mrs. Sarah Lewis, L. D. Milton and Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks.

Negro Girl Club Opens Aug. 15 At Grady Homes

Advertiser P. 27
Fri. 1-27-56
Montgomery, Ala.

A Negro girls' club in Atlanta's Grady Homes section is scheduled to open Aug. 15, Mrs. J. Robert Eubanks, president of the Atlanta Girls' Club Board announced.

The Community Chest, sponsoring the project, made funds available in July and will continue through the year. The Grady Homes project is the second such club in the South, Mrs. Eubanks said.

Five Negroes named to the board of directors include: Mrs. Grace DeLorme; William Gordon, managing editor, Atlanta World; Mrs. Emma Cunningham, instructor, Clark College; Arthur Smith, manager, Grady Homes Housing Project; Mrs. Salina Shaw, case worker, Department of Public Welfare. Mrs. Shaw has been elected personnel chairman of the board.

Atlanta Beautiful Drive Now In Effect

Herald P. 1 Atlanta, Ga.
Feb. 1-57

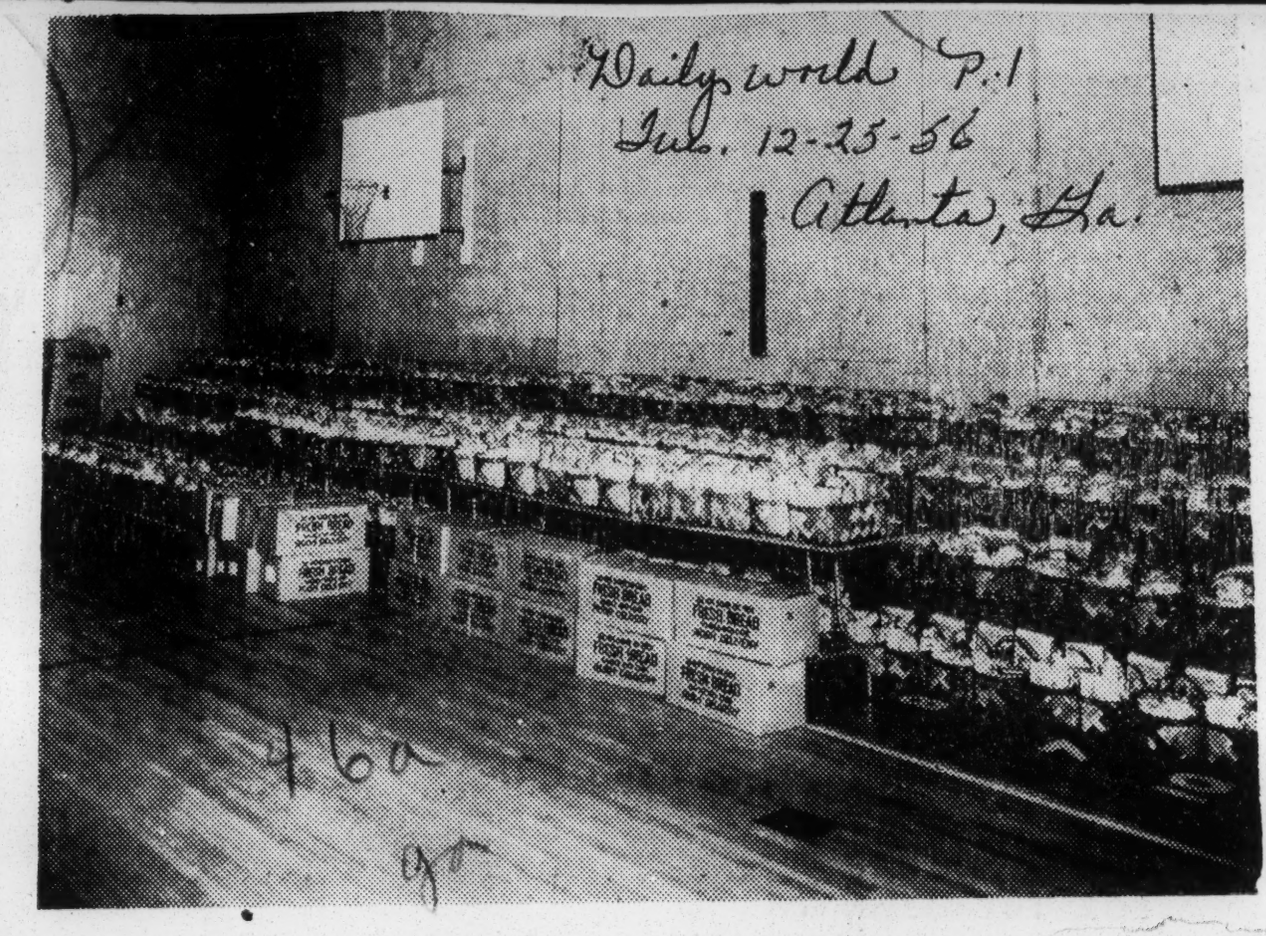
Mrs. Lucile Huffman, a representative of the Women's Chamber of Commerce, has been chosen by the Chamber as a chairman of the Luther Judson Price area. She, along with representatives from the police, fire and sanitary departments of the city, outlined what the various departments could do to assist this area in the forthcoming campaign. Each year, the Women's Chamber of Commerce sponsors the Clean-Up-Paint-Up-Fix- Up campaign and this one is a continuation of the other projects. The Carver Community area was presented the second prize of $250, won in the last campaign which closed in September.

The city, for this Atlanta Beautiful campaign, has been divided into eighteen areas with the high schools as the focal points. The Luther Judson price area was well represented by Presidents of the Price High and Slater Elementary P-TA, the South Atlanta area, the Management and Maintenance Departments of the Carver Community and a large number of the families of the Carver Community, led by their most efficient president, Mr. Ernest Brown.

Mrs. Huffman and other representatives, outlined various projects that could be entered into to make our city more beautiful, such as "Every Yard A Park," "Every Street A Clean One," "Litter Bags in Every Automobile.' It was explained that any area represented by, at least, one hundred families may enter the contest and compete for the grand prizes of $700, $500, $250, and $100. To enter the contest, the community must sign a letter of intent, stating what projects they will attempt to execute these to be sent no later than December 31, 1956. At th end of the campaign, these projects are checked and judged by a selected group.

It is hoped that the Campaign will prove to be the greatest in the history of campaigns.

BEAUTIFICATION PAYS OFF — Ernest Brown, president of Carver Homes Tenants Association, receives second prize check from Mrs. Lucile Huffman of the Women's Chamber of Commerce. (Perry's Photo)



ONLY A PORTION of the more than 630 baskets distributed to applicants by the Atlanta Daily World Christmas Cheer Fund. World employees, together with Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr., express gratitude to the hundreds who gave to help make the Cheer Fund possible. An amount of more than $2,000 was raised, all of which went for baskets of food to help make families and children happy on Christmas Day. — (Kelly's Photo)

$2,000 From Friends

Cheer Fund Gives Over 650 Baskets

Over 650 Baskets of food have been distributed to needy families by the Atlanta Daily World Christmas Cheer Fund during the past week-end, it has been disclosed.

Upwards of $2,000 have been received from friends and interested persons for the Cheer Fund during the past four weeks, and the staff and management of the newspaper have expressed appreciation to those who have given for the cause of others.

Included in the list or recipients were 155 blind people, many of them "shut-ins".

Professor P. J. Woods, executive director of the Metropolitan Atlanta Association for the Blind said:

"The work of the Atlanta Daily World Christmas Cheer Fund is a valuable service to the community. All of the blind people are grateful for the service done through this fund. I think every organization individual and club should be congratulated for helping to make these funds possible for the Cheer Fund."

The committee of the Atlanta Daily World Christmas Cheer Fund is asking that organizations, businesses, clubs, churches, individuals and groups set aside in their budgets funds to contribute to the Cheer Fund for 1957.

Cooperations by contributors have made it possible for more than 600 families, many of them with small children, to be happy this Christmas Day. The feeling can best be summed up in the words of an elderly lady with several small grandchildren.

"I have been ill and unable to work. There was a time when I didn't know from where the next meal would come. But thanks to the Atlanta Daily World Christmas Cheer Fund, I can at least have a hearty dinner for my small grandchildren. God must to have been in the plans."

Such an expression should be passed on to the many people, head of organizations, businesses, and churches and institutions, who for more than 20 years now, have been contributing to the Cheer Fund.

Because of the sincerity and human feeling for others by these hundreds who give each year thousands of people have been helped, small children have not gone hungry and we have a better community in which to live.

To the following contributors, we also want to express our deep gratitude.

We are espicially grateful to the National Distributing Company for giving us $75.00 on Christmas Eve. We are also grateful to others and likewise to the Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority. Mrs. Winfred P. Jones basileus.

Words cannot express the gratitude and the feeling we have for those who gave so much that others might be happy. And we add that we wish all concerned, A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

RED TOP CAB COMPANY PLAYS SANTA CLAUS— In a move to display their concern for Atlanta's needy during the Christmas season, drivers and personnel of the Red Top Cab Company pose with the more than thirty (30) baskets full of groceries that will be distributed today to families throughout the city. These baskets, valued at $7.00 each ,will do much toward making thirty families saying that there really is a Santa Claus.

Pulse of the Public

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 4-4-56

Atlanta's Slum Areas Disgrace the City; Cause Lovely Spring To Blush in Shame

Atlanta—I always feel proud of Atlanta in the springtime when the flowers and the trees blossom out in their fullest pageant of colors, when the birds begin to build their nests and sing their merry notes to the world. These things in our city fill my heart with joy and I am thankful for the beauty that surrounds us.

But then, when I drive around in the many streets of Atlanta my heart is saddened somewhat, for I see the many blighted areas in the center of the city and on the outskirts and they are like ugly gashes that shame those of us who look upon them.

And I begin to wonder why we Atlantans allow these slums to exist, bringing shame and disgrace upon the entire city.

And I know that nature, too, is shamed and must look askance at the people of a city who condone such slums, some of which aren't fit for pigs to live in, much less human beings.

J. R. SUNE.

* * *

He Wants the NAACP Branded Communist

Atlanta—Why can't people of the world let things stay as the Lord made them?

He made some of us black, some of us red, some of us white. Ask yourself why. He did it for a reason and I, for one, wouldn't want the stain on my hands of wanting to change that which God himself made.

Those who want to change have one reason—personal gain. Some lawyers, politicians and the NAACP leaders have this in mind. The NAACP should be renamed the National Association for the Communist Party.

HUBERT P. DASHER.

* * *

Good Conduct Passes Suggested for Students

Atlanta—Now is the time to give teachers the chance to control students. The teacher should be given the right to issue good conduct passes to students who are good in school, to go to dances, ball games and other events after curfew hours.

SAM GOTLIEB.

* * *

Are State's Voters Too Rough on GOP?

Tifton — Since President Eisenhower's comparative recovery, it seems his popularity will carry his party to victory.

This place was largely settled and developed by Republicans from the North and they are men and families of such sterling character I do not see why anyone in this county can grieve if the Republicans do win.

That "God's noblest work is an honest man" applies to political men and I hope the time will soon come when such men are appreciated, notwithstanding that they are Republicans. In other words, why can't this state be more broadminded toward Republicans?

JOHN HENRY POOLE.

Negro Pastors Ask 1,000 New Housing Units

Journal & Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 8-12-56

Affairs 'Deplorable,' For 'Alley Dwellers,' Says Baptist Group

Sun. 8-12-56
Pict-C

A group of Atlanta Negro ministers has requested that the City of Atlanta help increase the number of public housing units by 1,000.

In a resolution submitted to the mayor and Board of Aldermen, the Atlanta Baptist Ministers Union asked that increase "in view of the deplorable slum conditions of the alley dwellers" in the city.

The resolution followed action by Atlanta's Slum Clearance Committee requiring owners of alley dwellings to demolish them.

* * *

THE RESOLUTION, signed by 12 ministers, said residents of such alley dwellings are "unable to find decent, safe and sanitary housing in accordance with their ability to pay."

It also:

1. Asked that the city support the Atlanta Urban League program for assisting in the relocation of alley dwellers, and

2. Asked that the city and the Slum Clearance Committee be commended for instituting and implementing the alley clearance program and be urged to improve the effectiveness of the program.

* * *

THE REV. W. W. Weatherspoon, pastor of Mount Olive Baptist Church, signed the resolution as president of the Atlanta Baptist Ministers Union. Eleven other ministers signed.

The resolution said members of the group had found conditions in some of the worse alley sections "decayed, dilapidated, unsafe and unsanitary."

It also said the group had found that 99.9 per cent of the alley dwellers are Negroes, many of whom are associated with churches of their group.

GENERAL ATTACKS HOUSING IN GEORGIA

Times
New York
Wed. 5-16-56

WASHINGTON, May 15 (UP) —Maj. Gen. Joseph Harper said today he had recommended that the Third Army Division be moved away from Fort Benning, Ga., unless rental conditions improved at near-by Columbus.

General Harper, who commands the infantry base, said service men assigned to the base lived in rented "shacks" unless they bought houses in Columbus.

He said real estate operators deliberately offered only substandard rental property so soldiers would be forced to buy houses. Columbus real estate dealers then make a profit when the soldiers are transferred and forced to sell, he said.

The general said that he had urged Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army, yesterday to transfer the Third Division unless conditions improved. He did not say where the division would go.

Robert Elliott, a spokesman for the Columbus Real Estate Board and Home Builders Association, denied General Harper's charges. He said adequate rental housing at moderatep rices was "immediately available" in the area.

Any service men living in "shacks" do so because they want to "pocket the difference of what they pay and their housing allowance," Mr. Elliott said.

The testimony was given before the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, which is considering the Army's request to build 1,000 military housing units on the base. Columbus officials oppose the project on ground it would work a hardship on the city's economy.

COLUMBUS GROUP PROTESTS NEGRO PROJECT; STEEL FENCE BORDER PLANNED

Journal & Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 5-23-56

COLUMBUS, Ga. (INS) — A delegation of white property owners at Columbus protested to the city commission Tuesday plans to build a Negro low-rent housing project.

Miss May Pigott, spokesman for the delegation, told the commissioners the close proximity of the housing project would reduce present property values so much that "we couldn't get even one-fourth of our investment if we wanted to sell."

The city housing authority plans to construct 102 Negro housing units. Housing authority member Theo McGee said that eventual development of the area is "inevitable" and advised property owners that they would be better satisfied with the housing project units than they would with construction that private enterprise might erect.

"It seems to me that you have the choice of the lesser of two evils," Mayor Robert T. Davis told the protesting property owners.

McGee said that plans for the project include a steel fence and a row of hedges and paved strip to separate the white and Negro area.

The Women - Atlanta Housing Authority recently organized to promote and engage in activities of cultural, civic and social natures on local as well as national levels. The officials and members of the W. A. H. A. are shown above.

Left to right, front row: Mrs. Gussie Thomas - Mrs. Georgia Walton Financial Secretary - Miss Geraldine Love - Mrs. Jean Bell - Mrs. Ruby Thompson. second row: Mrs. Marie Mitchell, Assistant Recording secretary - Mrs. Katherine Dawson Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, parliamentarian - Mrs. Ethel Harvery, president - Mrs. Bessie Knight, treasurer Mrs. Racheal Kendricks - Mrs. Mamie Braxton, Davis, chairman of program committee. Third row: Mrs Lylah Richardson, Mrs. Clara Thomson Mrs. Hazel Griffith, Mrs Julia Washington, chaplain - Miss Lizzie Flournoy, vice president, Mrs. Morlene Fletcher, Mrs. Nell Belcher, reporter - Mrs. Vivian Barnes, Mrs. Marian Walker and Mrs. Ruth Ramsey. Other club members not shown are: Mrs. Odessa Ellison, Mrs. Bertha Blue, Miss Anne Clark recording secretary, Mrs. Maggie Carter, Miss Elizabeth Singleton and Mrs Juanita Smith.

Census Bureau To Survey Atlanta Housing Picture

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Up-to-date, detailed statistics on the housing situation in the Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Area will be provided by the National Housing Inventory which will be conducted throughout the country on a sample basis during November and December by the U. S. Census Bureau. The local part of the survey will get underway on November 28 and is expected to be completed in from three to four weeks.

It will be the first nation-wide survey of housing since the 1950 Census and will show not only the number and characteristics of dwelling units but also the gains or losses through new construction, conversions and demolitions.

The survey will show size and age of houses, rents paid, value of homes, condition of houses, vacancies, plumbing facilities an characteristics of families living in the houses covered in the survey. Information will be gathered also on outstanding mortgage debt interest rates, use of conventional and government - insured mortgages, second mortgages and monthly payments, if amortized.

Nationally, approximately 260,000 dwelling units will be canvassed in 21,000 sections located in 638 counties and all 48 States. About 20,000 units will be covered in the Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Area which is comprised of Cobb, De Kalb and Fulton Counties.

The information collected in the National Housing Inventory will be used by government, home builders, mortgage lenders, and realtors to study trends in housing construction. Preliminary figures for the Atlanta area will be available during the summer of 1957 with final reports scheduled for publication in the fall.

Augusta Slates Housing Project For Negroes

AUGUSTA, Dec. 7 (AP)—The first of two huge new federal housing projects for Negroes will be started here in April, it was announced Friday.

Hal R. Powell, executive director of the Augusta Housing Authority, said the project will be built on 40 acres of land now in process of being acquired on east boundary near Gwinnett street extension.

Powell said 125 duplex one-story brick units will be erected for low income Negro families. They will vary from one-bedroom to five-bedroom size. He said the construction will cost approximately $2,500,000.

Talos Site Funds Rejected

Post & Times Herald
Washington D.C.
Thurs. 7-26-56

Senate Group Ignores Ike, Votes to Give Congress Rein Over Military Housing

Associated Press

The Senate Armed Services Committee ignored President Eisenhower's requests and voted yesterday for continued congressional control over housing contracts in the military public works bill.

The group also scratched out a $16,250,000 authorization for purchase of Talos guided missile sites, saying the whole Talos project was still in the experimental stage.

The Committee was reconsidering the $2.1 billion military construction authorization bill vetoed by the President July 16 because of the requirement that housing and Talos site purchase contracts be cleared first with congressional committees.

The President said it was an effort by Congress to take over the constitutional powers of executive officials.

In defying the White House on the issue, the Committee put in the requirement that the two congressional committees get 180 days' notice of plans for military housing. They thus would have six months to block any particular project.

In bypassing the Talos site purchases, the group explained the relative merits of the Talos missile were still in dispute and the funds could be delayed safely.

Explaining the Congress controls on housing, the Committee said certain military housing needs are geared to "long-range troop strength."

Some committeemen, discussing the veto of the original measure, had taken note of talk about cuts in the armed forces and argued that it would be bad business to build quarters for more men than are actually in service.

After the President's veto, the House complied with a White House request and promptly repassed the bill after stripping out provisions requiring Defense officials to "come into agreement" with con[illegible]sional committees before spending funds for Talos missile sites and military housing.

Under 'Gag Rule'

Post & Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
Sun. 7-22-56
P. 1

Housing Bill Cleared For House Action

By Vincent J. Burke
United Press

The House Rules Committee agreed yesterday to permit a floor vote, probably early next week, on the long-stalled public housing bill.

But the Committee, dominated by Southern Democratic and Republican foes of public housing, cleared the legislation under an extraordinary "gag rule." The rule is designed to block Democratic attempts to expand the program beyond President Eisenhower's recommendation.

Mr. Eisenhower asked for 35,000 new low-rent public housing units annually for the next two years. The Senate passed a Democratic bill calling for 135,000 units annually for three years. The House Banking Committee has approved a third plan providing for 60,000 units annually for three years.

Compromise Conditions

The Rules Committee, which plays a "traffic cop" role in scheduling bills for House action, had kept the legislation bottled up until yesterday.

It finally consented to allow a floor vote under compromise conditions worked out by Speaker Sam Rayburn and House Republican leader Joseph W. Martin.

The conditions are these:

The House Banking Committee's bill calling for 60,000 units a year will be placed before the House with the proviso that only one amendment may be offered from the floor. And that amendment will be a Republican move to ditch the whole Democratic bill and to substitute it with the Administration's 35,000-unit-a-year plan.

Rules Committee leaders were confident a House majority would support the smaller Administration program. Since no other amendments will be allowed there is no chance for an in-between compromise figure.

Opponents' Strategy

Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R-Mich.), veteran opponent of public housing, explained the legislative strategy before the Rules Committee.

Wolcott said that once the House has passed its own bill he personally will block any attempt to send the measure to a joint Senate-House conference committee to iron out differences between the House version and the 135,000-unit-a-year Senate bill.

The objection of a single member can prevent sending a bill to conference unless the Rules Committee schedules a floor vote on the issue. Rules Committee members made clear yesterday they had no thought of doing that.

The net effect of all this, Wolcott said, is that the Senate will have to accept the House figure or do without a housing bill this year. This would kill some of the present housing loan programs.

Rep. Clarence Brown (R-Ohio) said the strategy was devised to stop the Senate from "making monkeys of us" on public housing.

Post & Times Herald
Washington D.C.

House Votes Compromise Housing Bill

Measure Tailored To Ike's Desires; Senate Is Warned It's This or Nothing

Thurs. 7-26-56

By Frank Eleazer
United Press

The House passed yesterday a "compromise" housing bill tailored to President Eisenhower's specifications and sent it to the Senate on a take-it-or-leave-it basis.

The measure was approved by voice vote after members voted 115 to 24 to junk the House Banking Committee's proposal to build 60,000 public housing units in each of the next three years.

Instead, the House adopted Mr. Eisenhower's more modest program of 35,000 units in each of the next two years. The measure also would liberalize other Federal housing programs and make home buying easier.

The Senate voted to authorize 135,000 public housing units in each of the next five years. The Senate can accept the bill, ask for a conference to resolve differences or amend the measure and return it.

But House backers of the compromise said privately there will be no bill unless the Senate accepts the House version. It was hammered out as an answer to a deadlock which had threatened to tie up all housing legislation and perhaps delay adjournment.

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), Chairman of the Senate Banking Subcommittee on Housing, made plain he does not intend to take the bill. Sparkman said he plans to offer "some reasonable amendments" to the bill and "send it back to the House and let them decide whether they want a housing bill or not."

"We ought to have legislation," he said, "but the world won't fall if we have no housing bill."

Rep. William B. Widnall (R-N. J.), author of the compromise, said he took "the best" from the Administration's bill the Democratic House bill and the Senate bill.

U. S. Senate Passes New Housing Bill

Butler County American

Hamilton, Ohio

Sat. 5-26-56 P. 1

BULLETIN

The Senate late Thursday passed the new liberal Housing Bill by a voice vote. It now goes to the House for approval.

Washington — The big housing bill started thru the Senate this week will liberalize FHA guaranteed loans to families displaced, in slum redevelopment programs.

Terms of the loans, up to $8,600 may be extended 40 years with only $200 down.

Bigger and longer FHA insured loans for home repair, allowing up to $3,500 instead of the present $2,500 with repayment up to five years instead of three is another provision included.

The hugh bill, carrying President Eisenhower's recommendation is so designed so persons 60 years or older can buy new homes on most liberal terms.

4,103 ON RELIEF GAIN PRIVATE WORK IN 1955

Daily Tribune
Mon. 1-16-56
Chicago, Ill.
p. 18

Rolls Decline Sharply Since Last April

BY EDWARD SCHREIBER

With the assistance of an advisory committee of business men, 4,103 department of welfare clients were placed in private employment last year, Alvin E. Rose, city commissioner of welfare, reported yesterday. 46a

The committee located new job sources and also obtained contracts for materials and guiding operations in the welfare departments industrial training center, Rose said. During the year the center employed a daily average of 515 trainees, and 1,013 other able bodied relief recipients worked each month for the subsistence they received on city projects, pending placement in private employmnt.

Figure Declines

At the close of the year the number of relief recipients stood at 46,440 as compared with 50,387 at the close of 1954. The assistance load started declining last April after reaching a peak of 58,325.

The average monthly allowance to relief clients last year including costs of required medical services was $43.33 a person. The medical costs were $2,846,400 and an average of 178 persons a month received treatment in the department's convalescent home.

Contribute to Cost

The children's division of the welfare department cared for an average of 4,190 children per month in foster homes and institutions. These came from homes broken by death, illness or separation of parents. In many cases parents or other relatives contributed to the cost of the maintenance.

A total of $30,100,000 was spent during the year to help persons in need and only $53,659 was collected in cases where assistance was obtained by misrepresentation. The department received $10,633 in voluntary refunds for assistance granted in the past.

YANCEY OF CHA STUDIES NEGRO HOUSING ISSUES

Daily Tribune
Sat. 3-17-56
Chicago, Ill.
P. 12

He's Active in Labor and Religion

BY ROI OTTLEY

John L. Yancey, recently reappointed vice chairman of the Chicago housing authority, is recovering from crippling arthritis, but continues to devote much of his time to the religious, labor, and social problems of Chicago.

John L. Yancey

He is assistant to the national chairman of the Government Civic Employes' union, AFL-CIO. The union includes employes in the state and federal government and in private educational and welfare institutions and has a membership of 35,000.

Yancey is a founder of the Catholic Interracial council and of the Catholic Labor alliance, and also is a vice president of the industrial division of the National Catholic Welfare council. In 1952, he received the James J. Hoey award of the Catholic Interracial Council of New York for his contributions to the cause of interracial justice.

Kept Busy by CHA Post

His nonpaying position with the CHA has absorbed much of his time and energy. The housing authority, composed of five members, determines the housing needs of low income families, plans and develops programs, and establishes procedures for the financing and management of public housing.

"There should be an overall plan of rehabilitation, instituted by neighborhood councils, coöperating with government, so that the stockpile of slum houses might be diminished by orderly process, rather than by total demolition," Yancey declares.

He is particularly concerned about the west side because, according to him, "many places where Negroes live on the west side will soon become a total area of blight—a blight we are now endeavoring to clean up on the south side."

Two Areas Cited

As examples of well maintained Negro housing, he points to the Westchesterfield and Morgan Park areas, "where stable Negro families participate in a community life and keep up their properties in accordance with accepted standards of living."

However, he observes that Negro migration to Chicago is outstripping the available dwellings. This, he contends, may depreciate well kept neighborhoods because several families may occupy quarters designed for one family.

Yancey was born in Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 20, 1901, one of five children. He attended elementary and high school at the Le Moyne Normal institute, graduating in 1918. He enrolled at Wilberforce university, Xenia, O., and finished a course in business administration in 1920.

Employed by Bank

His first job was as a clerk in the Solvent Savings bank in Memphis, where he rose to assistant cashier and became a member of the board of directors. The bank closed in 1927.

Yancey became an insurance salesman, a filling station operator, and special delivery messenger in the postoffice. He then operated a wholesale bakery for a brief time, after which he was a red cap at the Illinois Central railroad station in Memphis.

He became a union organizer among the red caps and in 1938 was secretary-treasurer of the United Transport Service Employes. He was executive vice president of the union when appointed a member of the Chicago housing authority.

Yancey is married to the former Inez Dinelli. They have four children: John, Joseph, Olgarette, and Ernest, who is serving in the army.

NEGRO-WHITE RENTAL MARGIN CUT SEEN HERE

Daily Tribune
Chicago, Ill.
Mon. 4-4-36

The traditional margin between Negro and white rent scales is gradually decreasing, James C. Downs Jr., city housing and redevelopment coördinator, said yesterday.

In a television interview, Downs said, the reason is that outlawing of restrictive covenents opened large areas of the city to Negro tenancy and lowered the population density on the south side.

Demands Changing

Rentals traditionally varied because of different levels of supply and demand in white and Negro areas.

A new approach is needed to the public housing problem, Downs said. He criticized the giant projects as being "welfare cities" in which a ceiling on the income of tenants has resulted in them being "stratified communities." Fatherless families constitute 40 per cent of the occupants.

Downs said that housing projects should be smaller. He commended the London system in which individual apartment buildings scattered thru the city are housing projects in themselves.

Recentralization Underway

"We are undergoing what I call recentralization," Downs said. "There is a revitalization of the core of the city, with more high income families within 5 miles of State and Madison sts. than ever before."

Downs said he would be commissioner of the proposed city department of planning and housing only until a permanent administrative head can be recruited and trained. Downs said he proposed creation of the department to replace the present city planning commission. An ordinance to make the change is before the council with Mayor Daley's backing.

Seek Negro As Director Of Housing Authority

Daily World
Aug. 12-16-56
Atlanta, Ga.
P. 1

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Numerous Negro leaders in all phases of civic, church and labor life met here last week and adopted a unanimous resolution asking the Mayor of this city to appoint a Negro as executive director of the Chicago Housing Authority.

At a meeting called by Sidney Williams, former director of the Chicago Urban League, the group considered action on the post vacated by Gen. William B. Kean three weeks ago.

Williams said the time was ripe for naming a Negro to the post, Chicago's Mayor Richard J. Daley, has failed to appoint any Negro to a top position since taking office, despite the fact that the Negro vote played such an important part in his election.

Several prominent Negro leaders are under consideration for recommendation to the post.

Real Estate Dealer Towne Favors All-Negro Housing

Bystander Thurs. 5-24-56

Des Moines, Iowa

A real estate dealer's attitude towards integrated housing in Des Moines got an airing Thursday night, May 17, at a meeting of the Des Moines Interracial Commission.

The dealer, George L. Towne, suggested that the Des Moines Negroes solve their housing problem by building an all-Negro development, saying: "May I suggest to you that you select an area and build homes there only for Negroes. You would then have an area where people would live in houses they want." P.1

Not Adequate

"Negro housing is not adequate and we all realize it," Towne said. "The first problem then is to create better housing. The answer to this in my opinion is build a group housing area.

"It's segregation, but I believe it's the best way to convince people that you can be good neighbors."

"Wouldn't that perpetuate the very thing we are trying to get away from?" asked Mrs. Joseph Wimberly of 1127 Eleventh street.

"Surely every city in the country is trying to get away from building race 'ghettos' ", she said.

"You are only perpetuating segregation with that plan," commented Robert Wright, 920 S. E. Twenty-seventh street.

Aims of Group

The Des Moines Interracial Commission is an organization of laymen, formed to work for removal of racial prejudice in Des Moines. Its topic Thursday night was availability of housing for minority groups.

About 40 persons attended the meeting, including members of human rights committee of the Des Moines Real Estate Board.

Members of the real estate group included Arthur S. Kirk, chairman, Mrs. Mary Stevens, Guy Brunk, G. Albert Hall, president of the Des Moines Real Estate Board, and Towne.

Case Cited

Edward C. Harris said he recently purchased a home at 677 twenty-sixth street. He said Towne's firm declined to aid him in purchasing the home.

"I told you it would be unethical for me to help you buy that home," Towne said, "because of the difficulties I knew your family would endure there." Bystander P.6

"I was willing to endure those difficulties," Harris replied.

"Our job is to do what the property owner wants us to," Towne told the group. "I told Harris my ethics would not let me sell him the place. He bought it on his own and I'm very happy to hear that he is getting along all right."

The Rev. L. H. Smith of Burns Methodist Church called the housing problem economic rather than racial.

"We're not guinea pigs, we're human beings," he said. "We use the same thing to get along with that white people do—money."

Hall said the real problem is to educate the public, not the real estate man.

"Progress is being made, though I'll admit it seems slow," he said.

40-Acre Site Approved For New Housing Project

Courier-Journal Sat 2-11-56 p.7

It Will Have 496 Units For Negroes

Louisville, Ky.

The Public Housing Administration has approved a 40-acre site in the Southwick area for a proposed 496-unit Negro public-housing project costing $7,000,000 to $7,500,000.

Mrs. Elsie Ahrens Lang, chairman of the Municipal Housing Commission here, said approval for the low-rent project came from the P.H.A.'s Atlanta field office.

The project was approved last month by the P.H.A., which will bear the full cost of construction.

Nicholas H. Dosker, the commission's administrator, will leave tomorrow for Atlanta to iron out final details with the P.H.A.

Appraisal To Start

Dosker yesterday said M. M. Bonner and Eberhard Metzner, appointed by the commission, will begin appraising the value of the property sometime next week.

The site lies between 35th and 39th streets. It is bounded on the north by Young and on the south by Bohne between 35th and 38th and by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad tracks between 38th and 39th.

Cotter Homes, a 650-unit Negro public-housing project, is located on 35th south of Bohne and along 34th. Cotter-DuValle School is south of Bohne and west of 35th.

'One of Worst Slum Areas'

Dosker, who termed the site of the new project "one of the worst slum areas in the city," refused to guess when construction would begin. But he said the commission hopes it will be completed in two years.

It will be the ninth public-housing project in Louisville and will bring the total number of units for Negroes up to 2,502. There are 2,503 for whites.

Dosker said the new project, now designated only as KY-19, will be primarily for large Negro families. Plans call for about 100 units with two bedrooms, 220 with three, 124 with four, 50 with five, and six with six.

Type Not Determined

Those units with two bedrooms can house up to five persons. Those with more bedrooms will house two more persons for each bedroom.

The type of construction has not been determined but it will be of fireproof material, Dosker said.

Also not decided, he added, is whether the two-story buildings will be flats (all the rooms in each apartment on the same floor) or row houses (bedrooms upstairs).

Rentals will be at about the same rate as in the other projects. The commission last year said average monthly rent here was $36.08—about 20 per cent of the average renter's income.

Dosker said the families now living on the site will be given priorities for admission to the proposed project or to the other projects.

Dosker said the two appraisers will be followed by C. C. Hieatt, appointed land buyer by the commission. He will take 90-day options on the 306 parcels of property on the site.

The options will be exercised if P.H.A. approves as reasonable the price agreed upon by the property owner and the commission.

Many Delinquent In Taxes

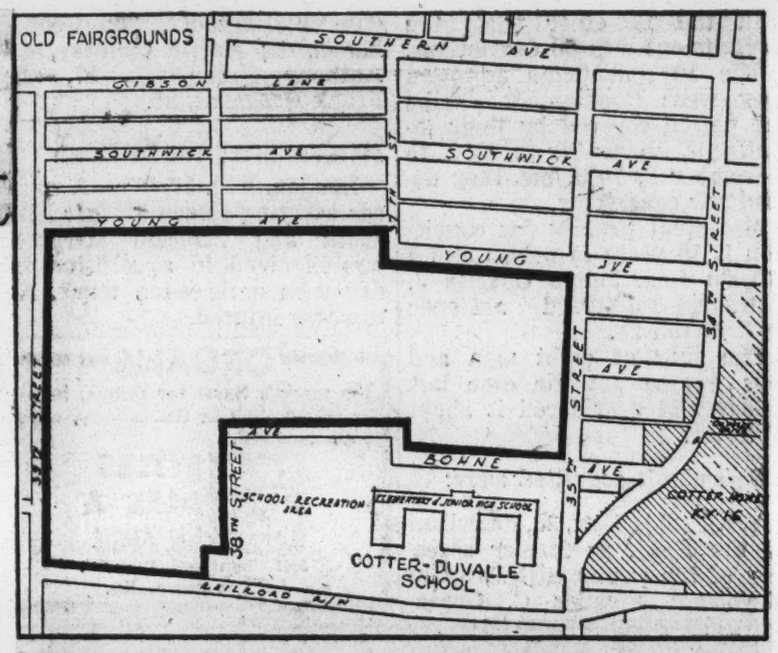
The commission has condemnation powers in the event negotiations fail, but Dosker said, "We're not trying to steal the site."

He said the properties in the site have a total assessed valuation of $85,000 and many are delinquent in taxes. After the project is completed the commission will pay the City, in lieu of taxes, 10 per cent of the gross shelter rent—utilities excluded.

He estimated the City would net about $35,000 a year from the project when it is fully occupied.

After the project is completed the P.H.A. will turn it over to the commission. The P.H.A. will grant the commission a subsidy of 3½ to 4 per cent of the project's cost, as it does with the other public-housing projects.

The subsidy amounts to the difference between the income from rentals and the amount needed by the commission to pay off the 40-year revenue bonds the Federal Government will sell to build the project.



SITE OF PROPOSED PUBLIC-HOUSING PROJECT

Louisville, Ky. Setting New Housing Record For Negroes

Daily World p.6
Wed. 1-25-56

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (ANP) — Louisville city officials have expressed the opinion that 1956 stands a good chance of setting new records in the construction of housing for Negroes.

In one place, old tenements are being torn down and replaced with 20 new concrete brick apartments; a site will be selected next week for the construction of the Southwick public housing project. Other developments include:

1. A contract is to be signed whereby the city turns over to Young Enterprises the site of the old Grand Avenue Homes, to be constructed by Dr. and Mrs. C. Milton Young, a Negro family. They will build a 52-unit apartment.

2. Architect's plans are being completed for a proposed apartment project near Greenwood Cemetery.

3. A concrete-block apartment project is nearing completion on the north side of Madison east of Preston.

Both private owners and public housing agencies are taking part in the program to provide housing for the city's Negroes.

Mother of Five Says Builders Fail To Consider Big Families

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Tues. 4-17-56

Folks who build houses fail to consider large families, says Mrs. Woodford R. Porter, 4511 Greenwood. She has five children.

She'll give her views on housing in Washington next week at a "woman's congress on housing" called by Federal Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole.

Joseph Ray, former Louisvillian who is an assistant federal housing administrator, telephoned Mrs. Porter and asked her to attend the meeting. Ray is a friend of the Porter family.

A hundred women have been "summoned" to Washington—most of them selected on the basis of letters they wrote. Mrs. Carl C. Spies, Jr., Pleasure Ridge Park earlier was selected.

Mrs. Porter, 35, teaches English at Central High School. She is well satisfied with her present house which she and her husband, a funeral director, built 18 months ago. It has seven rooms, including four bedrooms.

Courier-Journal Photo

MRS. WOODFORD R. PORTER
Will tell views in capital

The house they formerly lived in was just too small, she said. She finds that in most homes today, eating facilities are too small, halls are too narrow, and bedooms aren't large enough.

Mrs. Porter, a native of Louisville, is a graduate of Central High and Louisville Municipal College.

The Government will pay the travel expenses and $12 a day of the 100 women for three days —Monday through Wednesday.

GETS KY. AIDE POST

MIDDLEBORO, Ky. — The Welfare Department of Bell County announced recently that the **Rev. T. R. Starks**, pastor, White's Memorial AME Zion Church, has been added to the staff.

The Rev. Mr. Starks becomes the first colored person to hold such a position. He will serve in the role of case worker and will work with children and families that have need of assistance and advice from the department.

Public Housing Appears to Be Best Answer

Courier Journal
mon. 2-13-56
Louisville, Ky. P. 6

APPROVAL of a new public housing project for low-income Negro families here is good news. The need for decent housing is more acute among this group than anywhere else in the city. In spite of much debate and delay, it has proved impossible to interest private capital in a mass housing enterprise without high financial rewards.

The area for which the project is suggested is large, and well served by schools and city services. But the problems of land ownership and poor subdividing in the past make any building there difficult to tackle without governmental aid. And if any serious effort is to be made to meet the housing shortage for Negro families here, it ought to be made now, when the need is urgent.

Federal funds for the housing project have been earmarked for some time. They will be repaid by rentals from the project, and these rentals will also return to the city a larger amount than the taxes the land now pays. And critics of public housing, who have been unable to develop a scheme that would house hundreds of families at low rentals, should reflect that each project of this sort in Louisville has raised living and property values in its neighborhood. The indirect costs of delinquency and neglect that the city saves from its housing projects probably cannot be computed. But the chances for private building to use still-vacant land in the Southwick area will be brighter with the project than without it, just because decent, low-cost housing does rescue whole neighborhoods from social blight.

46a 1956

Housing Advisory Committee Named By Authority

Sat. 3-31-56

Appointment of an Advisory Committee comprising outstanding locall eaders of New Orleans is announced by Olin Linn, chairman of the Housing Authority of New Orleans.

The committee will be known as the Desire Project Advisory Committee and will work with officials of the Authority in formulating plans for the opening and occupancy of the new Desire St. project. Initial public inspection day has been tentatively scheduled for April 8, 1956. Focal point will be a Demonstration Unit at 3403 Florida Ave., Apartment "A." The unit will be kept opened daily for an indefinite period after initial Public Inspection Day. On each Sunday after the opening and also on other days if possible, in addition to representatives of the Authority there will be present representatives of school, church, welfare and public agencies who will interpret their programs to prospective tenants.

The organization meeting of the Advisory Committee was held on Tuesday, March 27 in the offices of the Authority in the California Bldg. Besides the committee, those present included the following Authority officials:

Allen Dowling, tenant relations advisor; Elliott Keyes, management supervisor; Mrs. Miriam Zimmermann, tenant relations worker; Mrs. Inez Henderson, tenant relations worker; Cleveland Peete, manager, Magnolia project; Waldo White, manager, Lafitte project; Benjamin Cooper, manager, Calliope project; Bruce Thalley, manager, St. Bernard project and Morris Edwards, manager, Desire project.

Sat. 3-31-56

Mr. Linn stated that the Authority will be guided by the committee in connection with activities relating to general plans for project occupancy.

The committee will study the programs and schedules presently being arranged and otherwise will be informed of all proposed activities so that appropriate suggestions may be made from time to time to facilitate the total operation. The committee will select its own chairman and vice-chairman and will appoint sub-committees for specialized work, if indicated.

Mr. Keyes will serve as direct liaison between the committee and the Authority.

The members of the Advisory Committee are as follows:

Emile J. LaBranche, Marcus J. Neustadter, O. C. W. Taylor, John A. Rousseau, Jr., C. C. Dejoie, Jr., George Longe, Mrs. Ethel J. Young, Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr., Mrs. Moweaner W. Mauldin, Mrs. Anna Becent Henry, Rev. E. A. Henry, Earl J. Amedee, Victor Labat, Richard L. Perry, Vernon Winslow, Rev. Hosea Rivers, Rene Rousseve, Wilfred Aubert, Clarence Henry, Thomas R. Lee, Jr. and Ellis F. Hull.

Prize Fund up to $550

BALTIMORE

A welcome spurt this week in contributions hiked the Clean Block Prize Fund to a respectable $550.25 Thursday.

Topped by the contribution of $25 from the Faith Baptist Church, the Rev. Walter E. Paige, pastor, a total of $50 reached the Clean Block Office since the last report Tuesday.

This is the second consecutive year that the Faith Baptist Church, located at Ashland and Bond Sts., has come to the aid of hardworking Clean Blockers with a substantial donation.

IT COULDN'T have come at a better time, Clean Block officials agreed as they renewed their plea to civic minded Baltimoreans to open their hearts and their pocketbooks.

In addition ot the Faith Baptist Contribution, checks arrived from eight other individuals and clubs.

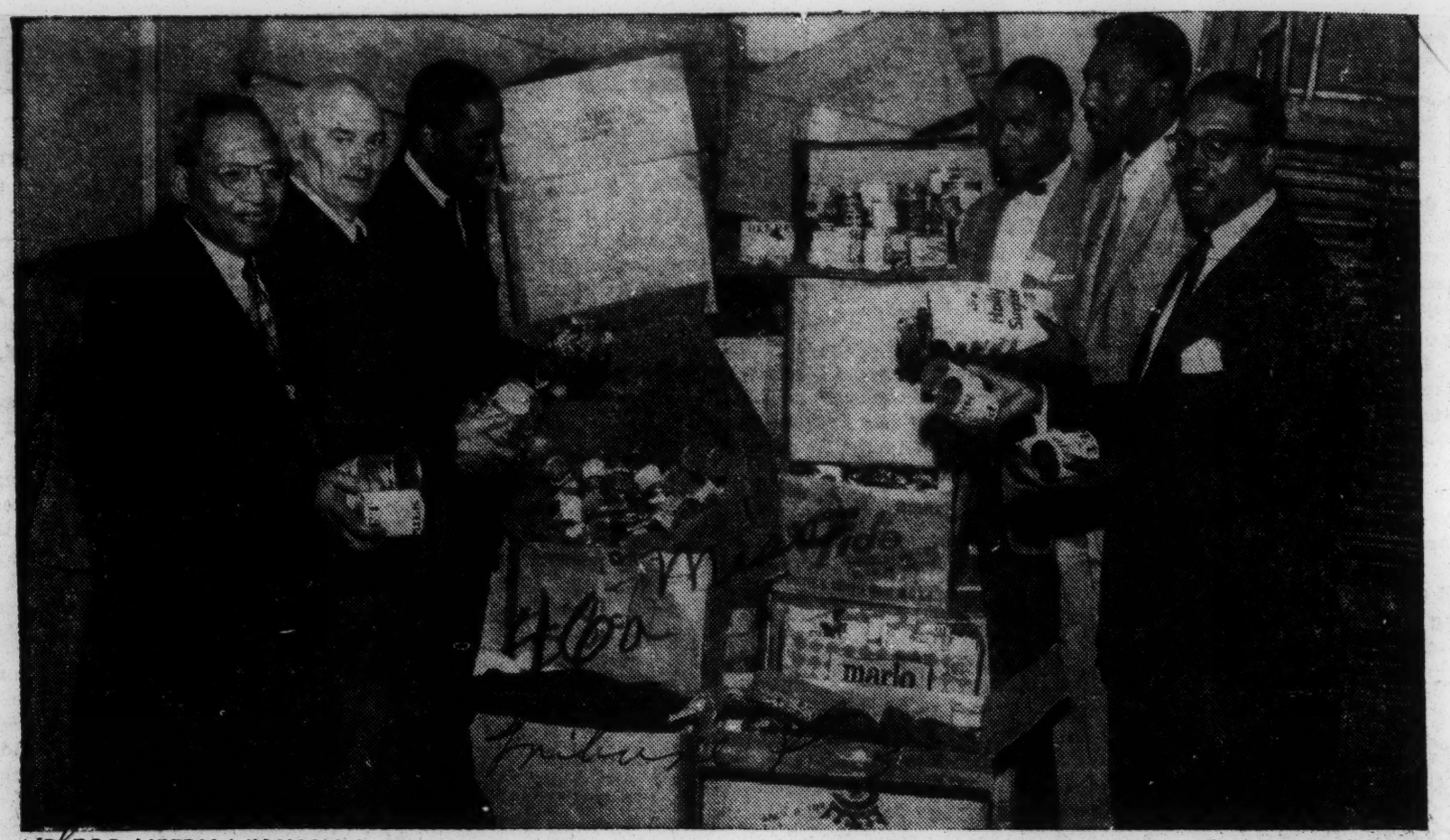
$5 gifts were received from William B. Day, who operates the Day Employment Service; Milton H. F. Saul, an attorney at law; and Mrs. Rufus Tucker, local School teacher.

A $3 check from Robert O. Matthews of 807 McKean Ave. was accompanied by a letter from Mr. Matthews, who wrote:

"The AFRO Clean Block Campaign in my mind is a very worthy program, not only from the standpoint of beautifying and cleanliness; it also has these valuable characteristics: it sets a pattern for leadership, responsibility, cooperation, and team work which is very valuable for our young generation."

"Cleanliness," insisted Mr. Matthews, "is everybody's business; churches as well as everyone else.

"The church preaches cleanliness of the heart. Cleanliness fo the community is also important. I have heard much talk from the pulpit in favor of some politician; why not a little encouragement to this [illegible]nt?"



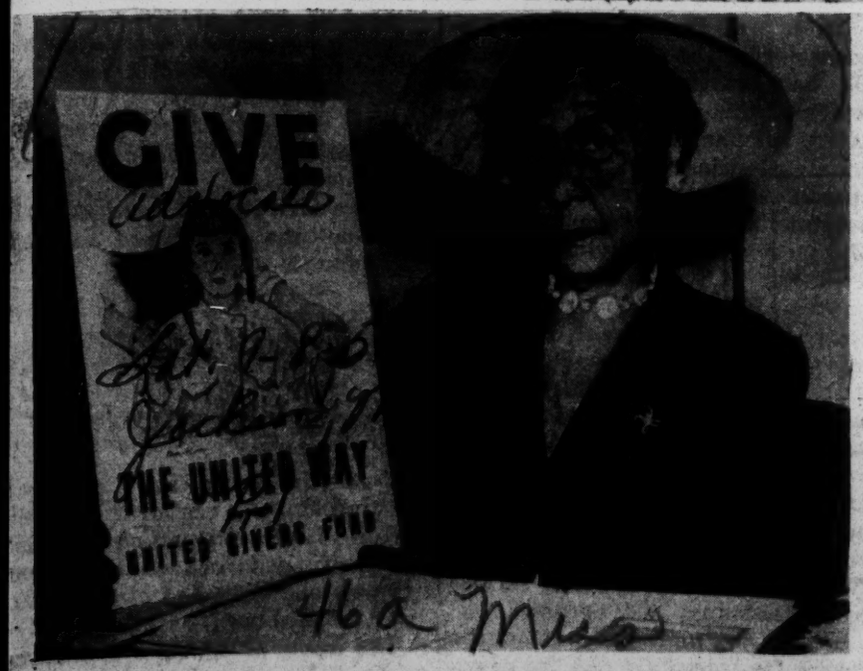
AID FOR NEEDY MISSISSIPPIANS—is inspected by committee of ministers and Naacp officials sponsoring Mar. 27 rally and protest to aid Montgomery bus jim crow and arrest victims. Delegation called on Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, found store of canned goods, staples, and clothing, collected by union to send to victims of economic squeeze in Mississippi. Workers also gave money.

Union will support Montgomery rally, too, said manager Jerome Posner, second from left. Others in photo are, from left: the Revs. George Cofield, Maurice Dawkins; Lee Merriwether, executive secretary, Los Angeles Naacp; Wilson Riles, secretary, Fellowship of Reconciliation; John Dial, Jr., of Amalgamated. FM 3-16-56

Advocate
Sat. 9-8-56
Jackson, Miss.
P. 1

46 Miss

CO-CHAIRMAN: L. B. Fraser, left and Henry Briggs, right, Co-Chairman of the Territorial Division of the United Givers Fund Drive. The Drive which is set to kick-off here on September 24th is the annual fund raising campaign for such organizations as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, YMCA, YWCA, and various other welfare agencies. The Territorial Division has set for its self a $5,000 minimum Goal.



46a Miss

WOMEN'S CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Z. E. Moman, above, one of Jackson's best known Community Service Workers has been named to head the Women's Division of the Territorial Division of the United Givers Fund Drive. The United Givers Fund Drive which is set to kick-off here on September 24th is organized to ask the public to donate money for the support of the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, YWCA, YMCA, and other welfare agencies.

Integration Fear In Public Housing Said Unwarranted

GULFPORT, Miss., Aug. 1 (AP)—Realtors here have been told there are no grounds for fears a proposed 258 unit public housing project would lead to integration.

The Public Housing Act does not abrogate state laws, said John Lee Gainey, executive director here for the PHA's eighth region.

The Harrison County Board of Supervisors took no action yesterday on a request by the Gulf State Real Estate Board that the estimated $3,000,000 in contracts with the PHA be canceled.

Moody Crisman of Biloxi, chairman of the Real Estate Board, had charged the public housing program was socialistic, would lead to integration, add to local tax burdens and decrease housing values in the area. W. M. Ladnier, president of the Real Estate Board, indicated the County Supervisors did not favor breaking the agreement on grounds it would involve litigation which would prove "very embarrassing and bad publicity."

46a 1956 (HOUSING) MICHIGAN

DETROIT CITIZENS LEAD SLUM FIGHT

New York

Conceive an Unusual Project to Clear Decaying Area at 26 Million Cost

Sun. 8-24-56

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 25—An unusual redevelopment project, inspired by an imaginative citizens' group, is about to be started in a decaying section of Detroit's inner city.

By the time the $26,000,000 undertaking is completed, fifty-three acres of barren, slum-cleared property near the downtown business center will have been transformed into a residential community.

The development, to be known as Lafayette Park, will include apartment towers and town houses designed to accommodate 1,700 families selected on the basis of character and responsibility and not on creed or color.

A seventeen-acre park, 330 feet wide and seven blocks long, will run through the center of the development. This park will serve the recreational needs of residents, eliminate cross-traffic streets and will be landscaped with shrubs and tall trees amid rolling lawns.

Groundbreaking ceremonies for the first twenty-two-story apartment tower and a group of low-rise town houses, two stories in height, are scheduled for late September or early October. The buildings are to be constructed by two Chicago builders, Herbert S. Greenwald and Samuel H. Katzin.

The genesis of the project through the Citizens Redevelopment Corporation of Detroit is one of its most significant aspects. It may point the way for similar steps toward rehabilitation of decaying areas in other cities.

Near the Business Center

The site of the development, originally known as the Gratiot-Orleans redevelopment project, was originally a run-down slum area, 3,000 feet northeast of the business center and only a few blocks from the Detroit River.

Shortly after the Federal Government made funds available in 1949 for slum clearance, Detroit decided to try to rehabilitate the Gratiot-Orleans area. The Federal Government was to pay two-thirds of the $8,000,000 cost and the city the other third. Detroit took over the slum properties and cleared a 128-acre site.

Ten acres went to Wayne University for development and more than half of the rest was reserved for playgrounds and schools. But efforts to get a private builder to buy and develop the fifty-three other acres were unsuccessful for two years.

Then Walter J. Gessell, a mortgage consultant, and other community leaders conceived the idea of setting up a nonprofit citizens' redevelopment corporation, financed by local organizations, to act as a catalyst for the project. Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, became one of its leading advocates.

A representative citizens' committee was set up to study various possibilities for developing an integrated residential project on the barren slum site. Through contributions from local concerns and unions, a developments plan was drawn up.

The Citizens' Redevelopment Corporation was formed in March, 1955. Mr. Gessell is president; Dr. A. W. Curtis, president of the Curtis Laboratory, and Mr. Reuther are vice presidents, and Walter Gehrke, chairman of the board of First Federal Savings and Loan Association, is secretary-treasurer.

The citizens' group raised slightly more than $400,000 from contributions by auto companies, foundations, mercantile establishments, the auto union, utilities and others. Originally the corporation had considered building the first structures in the project itself but decided against this after receiving a firm offer last spring from Mr. Greenwald and Mr. Katzin.

As co-developers of the project, the citizens' group and the Chicago concern entered into an agreement with the city to purchase fifty-three acres of the former slum site for development. The citizens' corporation is buying the land, which has been divided into twelve parcels, over a period of forty-five months. The total cost will be $1,166,780.

Mr. Greenwald and Mr. Katzin plan to start construction in October on a twenty-two story 340-unit apartment tower designed by Ludwig Mies Van Der Rohe, of Chicago and Belgium. It will be a concrete-framed structure, walled with aluminum and gray glass, and air-conditioned. Construction is also scheduled to begin this fall on eleven low-rise buildings containing 100 dwelling units.

The tower will cost $3,350,000, the low-rise units $2,000,000.

After Mr. Greenwald and Mr. Katzin have completed these units, they are bound, under terms of their agreement, to reimburse the citizens' corporation for the money paid out for the land and carrying costs. Thus the citizens' group will be able to purchase more land for further development in the project.

James W. Bell, coordinator for the citizens' group, expressed confidence that the program offered a successful formula that might be applicable elsewhere for rebuilding blighted city areas.

A similar view was expressed by Mr. Greenwald, who considers this type of development a challenge to the nation.

Housing Jim Crow Banned In St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Segregation in public housing projects in St. Louis was ordered ended in a decision by United States District court Judge George H. Moore.

The order was the answer to a suit filed by a group of Negroes who said they applied for admission into a project now occupied only by whites, but that they had not been assigned any quarters.

Judge Moore ruled that the plaintiffs were eligible for public housing and should be admitted without regard to race or color. His order also required that projects now occupied exclusively by Negroes be opened to whites.

The Judge stated that the policy of the St. Louis Housing Authority in segregating tenants by race "is a violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States." He pointed out that both Negroes and whites had lived in the area now occupied by the projects and that money to build the projects came from taxes collected from people of both races.

Two of the three projects operated by the authority are now occupied only by whites, the judge found.

Time for a Move in Housing

The St. Louis Housing Authority has adopted a non-discriminatory policy in regard to tenants in all of its projects and the executive secretary of the authority last week flatly stated that any employe who attempts to violate the policy will be fired forthwith.

When is the Kansas City Housing Authority going to take similar steps? In Kansas City public housing projects are still operated on a segregated basis and there has been no indication that the Authority is planning to make a change in the near future. As a matter of fact, the local Authority has already announced plans for new public housing projects to be built "for Negroes" and "for whites."

The change in policy in St. Louis came about as the result of court action. The December 27 decision of Federal Judge George H. Moore, in principle, is just as binding upon the Kansas City Housing Authority as upon the St. Louis Authority. It should not be necessary for the Kansas City Authority to be taken to court to force it to do what it knows to be right.

Let's have a new declaration of policy from the Let's have a new declaration of policy now.

Call for End to Racial Bias in Housing Market

Omaha, Neb. — Congregational Christians June 26, called for an end to racial discrimination in the housing market.

The church's general council asked steps to "promote racial inclusiveness" in denominational colleges and other institutions.

Delegates representing 1,350,000 Christians also took these other actions:

Declared no federal officer "should be given power to adjudge organizations or citizens as subversive."

Urged congressional committees to "safeguard the civil liberties" of witnesses, including giving them the right to face any accusers.

Condemned special "loyalty oaths" as a requirement for employment, residence in public housing or other citizen privileges.

Asked American leadership in achieving a "substantial reduction of armaments" with "safeguards against evasion of agreements."

Opposed "any intensification of nuclear weapons tests that would constitute a threat to world confidence in our peaceful intentions."

Called for larger American programs of aid to economically depressed areas.

The council pledged its "support of nonsegregated practices in selling, buying and leasing property," and urged real estate agents to do the same.

Support to Colleges

It also asked church support be exeended to colleges, churches and other agencies that "are endeavoring to move toward racial inclusiveness."

This represented a modified version of an originally stronger resolution that would have made "racial nondiscrimination" a criteria to determine eligibility of colleges and other agencies for aid.

Congregational Christians now help support 22 colleges, some of which do not admit Negro students.

Dr. Thomas Anderson of Atlanta, Ga., urged the revised phraising, saying it "leaves a certain latitude."

RACIAL BIAS LINKED TO HOUSING PROBLEM

The Rev. John LaFarge, associate editor of America magazine, said yesterday that the "greatest task" in the fight against prejudice here was the application of "positive" action to "our residential and housing problems."

He told a Catholic college interracial conference at Fordham University's City Hall division that the housing problem was "definitely at the forefront of the racial situation in the United States today."

Father LaFarge said that most Northern white people were willing to associate with Negroes, but not to "live next door to them." He stressed the need for overcoming this bloc to establish a community "not just of tolerance but of real cooperation."

Father LaFarge cited a recent magazine article by the Rev. Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Protestant theologian, that called the work of the Roman Catholic Church in the interracial field "an exceptional achievement in overcoming the walls of prejudice."

Father LaFarge maintained that the positive action necessary to establish a "cooperative" New York City should come from the parishes of the Roman Catholic Church. He admitted, however, that "unfortunately, many times this is not the case."

Racial Quotas in Housing Here Laid to Abrams

Herald Tribune P. 1
Mon. 5-14-56

By Robert A. Poteete

The New York City Housing Authority director yesterday accused the chairman of the state's anti-bias agency of trying to impose a racial quota system in the city's housing projects to obtain "planned integration."

New York, N.Y.

The accusation, by Warren Moscow, executive director of the Housing Authority, against Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination, brought into the open a dispute that has been carried on privately for at least a year. Both men are members of Democratic administrations, which have been in harmony.

Was Called "Zealot"

Mr. Abrams already was under Republican fire before yesterday. On April 29, Assembly Speaker Oswald D. Heck, a Republican called Mr. Abrams a "zealot" and said he was "unfit" to head S. C. A. D. On May 7, Gov. Harriman came to Mr. Abrams' defense, stating that "only a zealot" could advance the anti-bias fight.

Mr. Abrams replied promptly yesterday to Mr. Moscow's accusation. "I never recommended any such thing," he said. Mr. Abrams added, however, that he was opposed to basic policies of the Housing Authority which, he said, is "actually encouraging segregation."

Moscow Turned It Down

On the WCBS radio interview program "Let's Find Out," moderated by Martin Weldon, Mr. Moscow said that he had rejected the proposal when it was first raised by a S. C. A. D. staff member. Mr. Moscow said he told the staff man that "we would not have white apartments and black apartments and brown apartments set up in our projects . . . that we would not pick our tenants on any basis except need."

Mr. Moscow further accused Mr. Abrams of attacking the Housing Authority on other matters — such as displacing tenants of slums, and building "ghettos" and pursuing "antiquated housing policies"—because the Authority has rejected the quota idea.

Mr. Moscow said that in rejecting it, he spoke for the entire Authority and Mayor Wagner, adding, "I know that I speak for the Governor even though I had not discussed it with the Governor. I simply know the Governor's record is such that he wouldn't stand for a Jim Crow pattern." He said it would be illegal for the Authority to inquire as to an applicant's race.

Some organizations which subscribe privately to the quota idea are opposing the 1,000-unit Alexander Hamilton Houses to be built in Harlem, using the fact that the project will displace 6,000 tenants as their grounds, Mr. Moscow said.

Herald Tribune N.Y.

Mr. Abrams, in an interview later, minimized the dispute. While denying any attempt to impose a quota system, he said he had expressed the belief that the Authority, by clearing slum areas in such places as Harlem and filling the new projects with low-income tenants, was encouraging segregation. He said that the "Federal government is more responsible than any other agency for creating segregation in housing projects" by holding tenant income limits low.

Mr. Abrams said he believed that the Authority should stop clearing densely populated slums and build on vacant land instead —disputing Mr. Moscow's assertion that there is insufficient vacant land available.

He said that the borough presidents of the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island, however, resist projects for vacant land because they do not want concentrations of nonwhites. There should be a survey of all the land in the city, he said.

The S. C. A. D. chairman also proposed that income limits be permitted to vary widely within projects to promote integration, and that the Authority should use publicity to encourage integration in projects.

By thus creating segregation the Authority may be violating a state law which defines segregation as discrimination, Mr. Abrams said. He said Mr. Moscow, at his own request, will attend a S. C. A. D. conference soon on this subject. Mr. Abrams said the subject had been brought up because thirty-two civic organizations had complained to S. C. A. D. that an Authority project was encouraging segregation.

$235,000 Given For Project by Fund for Republic

Call P. 12
Jan. 6-22-56
Kansas City, Mo.

NEW YORK, N. Y. — (ANP) — Twenty-four research projects dealing with the housing problems of minority groups have been undertaken by the Commission on Race and Housing, it was announced last week by Earl B. Schwulst, chairman of the Commission.

The work of the Commission, organized in June, 1955, is being financed with appropriations from the Fund for the Republic totaling $235,000.

To Study Big Cities

Sixteen of the projects announced by Schwulst are being conducted in cooperation with research institutions and individual investigators in several of the nation's biggest metropolitan centers. All major geographical regions of the United States are included in the studies.

Cities on which data are being collected for these "field" studies are Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., San Francisco, Oakland, Atlanta, Birmingham, Norfolk, Houston, San Antonio, Toledo, Los Angeles, Detroit and New York.

The projects involving these cities are giving special attention to the housing difficulties of four distinct minority groups: Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Americans of Asian origin and Americans of Mexican background.

First Nationwide Study

In discussing the details of the Commission's projects, Schwulst, who is the president and chairman of the board of trustees of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York City, said that the studies represent the first nationwide, comprehensive survey of the minority housing problem to be made in the United States.

He stated that the Commission hopes to discover ways in which federal agencies, private builders, community organizations and financial institutions may cooperate to provide adequate private housing for minority groups which have suffered from discrimination practices.

NEW LAW ON BIAS EFFECTIVE TODAY

Times P. 25-C

State Commission Will Take Rule Over Veterans' and U. S.-Aided Housing

New York, N.Y.

Discrimination because of color or religion in Federally aided housing in New York State becomes illegal today.

The State Commission Against Discrimination warned yesterday that it would strictly enforce the provisions of the new law extending the anti-discrimination regulations. Veterans Administration and Federal Housing Administration dwelling projects are now subject to its jurisdiction.

In a statement the commission said: "The effect of the law will be to provide protection to all of the state's citizens from discrimination due to race, religion, color or national origin, in the rental of multiple dwellings, and the sale of private housing, in developments of ten or more contiguous units built, repaired or maintained with the aid of a Government-insured loan."

Legislation was enacted in 1955 making discrimination in veterans' or Federally aided housing illegal in the state. Enforcement was only through civil suits or criminal action. Under the new legislation any aggrieved individual may complain to the State Commission Against Discrimination. The commission promises a thorough investigation.

"If reasonable cause exists to credit the allegations," the commission says, "efforts will be made to adjust the complaint. Failing this, a public hearing may then be ordered and a cease or desist order, enforceable by the courts, may then be issued."

The commission said that plans to make the new statute effective included conferences with officials here and in Washington. The enforcement program also calls for regional conferences with those affected by the law, such as builders, real estate men, lending and mortgage institutions and property management agencies.

A housing advisory council, headed by James H. Scheuer, New York City realty man, is to work with the commission in the development of its housing program. Mayors, local real estate boards and other realty interests throughout the state are being asked to cooperate.

Weaver raps gradualism

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

CHICAGO — "Undesirable and impossible" are the words used by Robert C. Weaver, New York state rent administrator, in describing the theory of "gradualism" in civil rights.

Mr. Weaver made his comments in an article appearing in the "Journal of Negro Education," in which he charged that President Eisenhower had failed to set forth clearly the issues in civil rights and had not taken a definite stand on when Federal troops should be sent to the South to enforce Supreme Court rulings.

He said in 1956 the United States cannot afford to say to its people and to peoples everywhere that its citizens do not respect the Constitution or believe in the equality of darker skinned Americans.

"It is not enough," he pointed out, "to discuss the nature of the current crisis in civil rights. Such probing is an intellectural exercise unless it points the way to affirmative action."

$2 Million Co-op House Plan Set By Race Group

Journal & Guide P. 17
Sat. 8-11-56

NEW YORK — Plans were recently announced by Leroy J. Walker, president of Brooks, Hampton, Levy and Pryor, Inc., land use consultants, for the ground breaking on August 15 of a new $2 million cooperative housing development in Flushing, Long Island.

Norfolk Va.

The modern, garden type community is expected to be completed late this fall, Walker said. His firm serves as adviser to the builder, Adolph Schock, who has constructed hundreds of similar type projects around the nation.

• • •

AN INTERRACIAL development, the Stratford-Flushing Apartments will feature modern facilities in their two, three and one-half and four and one-half apartments, of which there is a total of 144.

Mr. Walker's firm has more than $62,000,000 worth of housing developments planned throughout the nation. The company offers a variety of services to builders including land acquisition, planning structures and counsel on subdivisions, securing the proper private and governmental financial commitments and selling to the public.

Moderately priced the development is located near many transportation facilities and is convenient to three large large shopping areas. A private playground for growing youngsters will be constructed on the property.

5 FAMILIES MOVE TO GRANT HOUSES

Times P. 31-C
New York

Racial Integration Forecast in City Housing Project on Basis of First Tenants

Times 8-21-56

By CHARLES GRUTZNER

The Morningside Heights-Manhattanville area, which is in various stages of public and quasi-public housing construction, appears likely to retain its racially mixed character.

Indications of this were given

yesterday with the moving into General Grant Houses of the first five families—two white, two Negro and one Puerto Rican.

On the basis of interviews with hundreds of applicants who will follow, according to Mrs. Daisy Allen, manager of the Federally aided City Housing Authority project, the General Grant Houses will be "a good racially integrated development." Mrs. Allen said she did not have percentage figures.

At the same time sponsors of Morningside Gardens, a cooperative apartment, higher-income project being built just south of Grant Houses, said that development would be an example of "good racial integration" when it opened next spring.

There has been criticism from several quarters that public and quasi-public housing projects tended to develop racial and economic "ghettos." The City Housing Authority and the sponsors of the Morningside Gardens cooperative have been reluctant to make statements of positive steps to bring about certain racial percentages in their projects.

Racially Mixed Areas

It appears now, however, that in one way or another a method has been found to achieve integration in this area at least. Morningside Heights and Manhattanville have long been racially mixed neighborhoods, both because they adjoin Harlem and because they contain Columbia University and other large religious and cultural institutions.

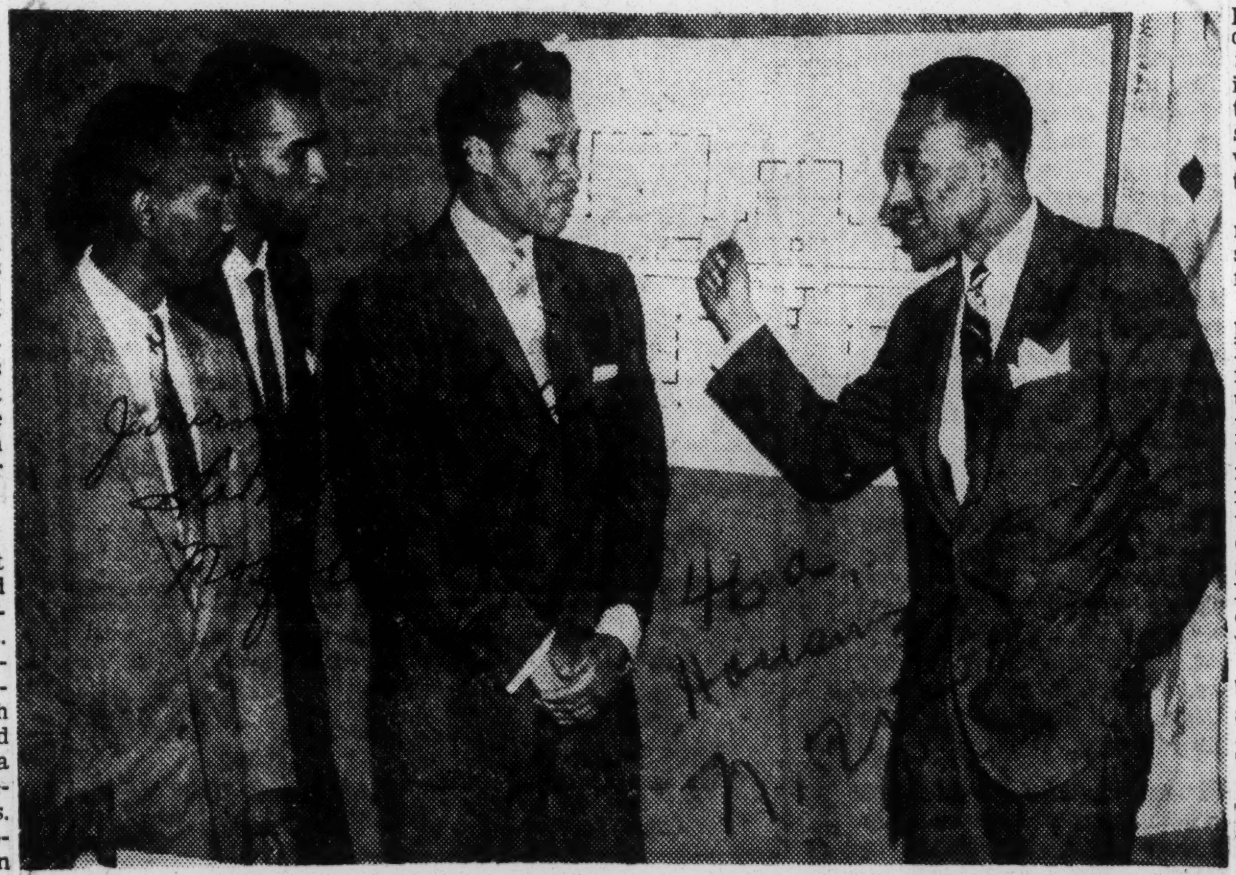
An open effort to precent economic stratification has been made by laying out the high-income Morningside Gardens just below the General Grant Houses and projecting the state-aided Manhattanville development immediately north of the Grant Houses. This will make close neighbors of various income and rental groups.

The Morningside - Manhattanville Committee for the Community, made up of forty neighborhood organizations, gave a welcoming party last night for the new tenants. The families, tired after shifting furniture, went down to a decorated lounge where they heard friendly talks, had punch and cookies and chatted with community leaders.

Twelve families had been scheduled to move yesterday into the first of the cluster of twenty - one - story apartment houses, but seven were delayed. Among the welcomers were John A. Krout, vice president and provost of Columbia University, and the co-chairman of the community committee, City Planning Commissioner Lawrence M. Orton and Clyde E. Murray, executive director of Manhattanville Community Centers.

Of the first five families, three were relocations from buildings north of the project, which have been condemned to make room for the Manhattanville project. All will pay higher rents than they paid in the slum cold-water, walk-ups, but the rent in the public project includes heat, gas and electricity.

Plot $2 Million Housing Program



Harold Brooks, vice-president of Brooks, Hampton, Levy & Pryor, Inc., points out to Harlem businessman Luther Randolph, second from right, one of the deluxe apartments in the $2 million Stratford-Flushing cooperative housing development, to be completed on Long Island this fall. Brooks' firm serves as land use consultants to the builders. Others in the picture are company officers Leroy Walker, left, and William Hampton.

Builders Widening Market to Negroes

By CHARLES GRUTZNER

Private builders are beginning to sell and rent to Negroes in developments of the type formerly restricted to whites.

Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination, said yesterday that investigation in the last six months had indicated that a trend was developing in such sales and rentals.

Mr. Abrams said real estate developers were "moving cautiously, and in some cases quietly, in this direction." While the number of actual instances is not yet large, Commissioner Abrams said, it is significant that they are developing in such scattered places as Queens and the Bronx, Long Island, New Rochelle and communities near Buffalo.

"The important thing," Mr. Abrams said, "is that developers have found they can accept Negroes into predominantly white communities without friction or loss of values. Their sales or rentals to white families have not suffered after acceptance of the first Negro families."

Mr. Abrams made it clear that he was not speaking of the type of realty development advertised as "interracial" but consisting mostly of houses built for Negroes, with a few white families brought into the development.

New Law Effective July 1

Members of the commission have been investigating complaints and talking informally with builders not involved in complaints. The Baker-Metcalf Law has made it illegal, since July 1, to exclude anyone for race or national origin from housing that has received any public aid. This includes private housing benefiting from Federal-city land resale subsidy, state aid, local tax abatement, or mortgage insurance by the Federal Housing Administration or Veterans Administration.

The commission has begun an investigation of forty-two complaints under the latest ban on discrimination. It has found fourteen within its jurisdiction. In three cases the question of jurisdiction is awaiting determination, and in the other cases there is no jurisdiction because no public aid is involved. In the fourteeen cases in the first category, sales or rentals to Negroes have since been made or are being negotiated.

In the Bronx, a new apartment building of 100 units has rented to two Negro families. In New Rochelle, a cooperative apartment has been sold to Negroes and in another apartment house a rental has been made to one Negro family. In one Queens cooperative, one apartment has been sold to Negroes and the financial ability of three other Negro families is being studied.

Negotiations are pending in Newburgh and Syracuse.

Buffalo Case Is Noted

In a suburban area near Buffalo, two builders put up 300 one-family homes, selling around $14,000, exclusively for whites. After the first 200 were completed, individual owners resold to Negroes in three instances. The result was described by Mr. Abrams as follows:

"The builders at first were apprehensive about selling the additional 100 homes. However, with only a small degree of initial resistance among white customers, the builders were able to sell the additional 100 homes to whites, whom they told about the three Negro families."

Developers of projects and directors of cooperatives are very selective about the first Negro families they accept.

In the larger publicly aided private housing developments of Manhattan, integration has gone further than in the suburbs and upstate areas. Mr. Abrams reported that two Title I cooperatives, with a total of 2,600 apartments, had about 300 Negro families in residence or signed up to move in. The projects are Corlears Hook, on the lower East Side and fully tenanted, and Morningside Gardens, nearing completion in the Columbia University neighborhood.

Title I developments are built by private sponsors on former slum sites acquired by the city and sold at a markdown in price. The Federal Government pays two-thirds and the city one-third of the loss involved in the site resale.

Mr. Abrams said the percentage of Negroes or other non-whites regarded as desirable for "a balanced community" varied among builders and locations. In general, he said, from 6 per cent to 25 per cent non-whites was considered as absorptive without marking the community as a Negro neighborhood.

The commissioner reported a sprinkling of sixty Negro families among sixteen limited-dividend projects in this city "including one of the largest cooperatives."

Public Housing Seen Aid To Racial Segregation

Sat. 7-7-56

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — A new concept of how low cost housing allowed on income for rental families fosters segregation was advanced last week. New York State Division of Housing Commissioner Joseph P. McMurray made the disclosure at the conclusion of his first year in office.

The Housing Division favors increasing family income allowance for persons in the 27,492 state subsidized low income apartments from $60 to $80 a week to $100. Many persons are subjected to stulifying uniformity of life in a housing project because of narrow ranges in income limits. It has also brought about an unintended racial segregation, Mr. McMurray declared.

Norfolk Va.

THE COMMISSIONER cited that of 1,779 families in Foster Houses, Fifth avenue and 112th street, for instance, 70 per cent are Negro, 28 per cent Puerto Rican and less than 2 per cent white. Racial segregation almost as great exists in projects in some pparts of the city.

In several areas where slums have been razed for public housing, a large part of the diviversified population of the substandard dwellings has been barred from the public projects because of incomes above the permissible limit.

* * *

"THESE SLUM dwellers, denied admission to the public housing projects, have in many cases been forced into worse slums," Mr. McMurray stated. "Their incomes have been just above the old limits, but they are low-income families in the real sense of the term and there just isn't any decent alternate housing within their means."

Mr. McMurray said the resentments of such dislocated families were sometimes directed against families moving into the housing projects. Where low income limits resulted in the projects being tenanted predominantly by Negroes and Puerto Ricans this economic resentment took on a racial tinge in some cases, he pointed out.

"IT IS AGAINST local and national policy to set up ghettos, either economic, social or racial," said Mr. McMurray. "Our public housing projects should be a cross-section, so far as possible, of all levels of our low-income population. A salary that might be low middle-income for a childless couple is definitely low income when there are five children."

Howard Houses in Brooklyn, the first of the state-aided projects under the new flexible rent policy favored by City housing officials, was opened last May in East New York with an average rental of $11.50 a room. It has income limits up to $4,526 for non-veterans and up to $5,292 for a Korean war veteran with seven members of the family.

* * *

IN LINE WITH the upward revision on the state-aided projects, the City Housing Authority has within the last year obtained approval of the Federal Housing Administration to increase the income-limits in federally aided projects by $300. The admission limit no ranges from a basis of $3,330 to $4,000 with an additional $100 allowed for each child.

The change permits admission rents that average $7 to $14 a room in the 28,800 apartments in 25 federally aided low-income developments in New York City. Six federally aided projects with 10,000 apartments are under construction to add to this and nine with 8,000 apartments are in the design stage.

Rents in the city's original no-cash-subsidy projects were raised recently from $15.36-to-$16.59 to $17.50 to $18.50 a room. Top rentals in City Housing Authority projects are in the newer no-cash-subsidy developments, where admission rents average $21 a room.

BETTER BIAS CURB IN HOUSING ASKED

Long Is. Press
Newsport

Urban League Conference in Brooklyn Vows Fight for Stronger Laws

Mon. 2-6-56

More effective legislative safeguards against discrimination and segregation in housing were urged yesterday at a conference called by the Brooklyn branch of the Urban League of Greater New York.

Present at the meeting in the Granada Hotel, Brooklyn, were 500 representatives of civic, religious, housing and welfare groups. They agreed to set up a committee that would press for such legislation.

Resolutions urging the adoption of amendments to the banking and insurance laws that would prevent discrimination in mortgage financing were approved. It was recommended also that the State Commission Against Discrimination be empowered to initiate complaints after investigation had revealed lack of compliance with anti-discrimination laws.

Charles Abrams, chairman of the state commission, said that housing discrimination could not be eliminated unless housing privation as well as segregation were abolished.

He asserted that it was "illusory" to confine the fight against housing bias to segregation alone. Slum clearance and urban redevelopment projects that resulted in reducing the supply of housing available to minorities were "vicious forms of discrimination," he added.

"We must center our main attack upon the destruction of Negro-occupied housing and failure to make new housing available to Negroes and other-home hungry minorities rather than solely on segregation in housing," he declared.

Mr. Abrams urged state legislation banning discrimination in Federally assisted housing projects.

Dr. Frank S. Horne, executive director of the New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations, said that previous gains in civil rights were threatened by the failure of governmental agencies to outlaw discrimination and segregation in housing.

A similar view was expressed by the Rev. Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, pastor of the Concord Baptist Church, Brooklyn. Dr. Taylor is chairman of the Brooklyn Urban League advisory committee.

Mixed housing conference set

Afro-American
P. 5
Sat. 2-11-56

NEW YORK — A special meeting designed to discuss the different possible experiences of a new integrated community of middle income and low income families in the Manhattanville - Morningside area will be held Feb. 16 in the St. Luke Nurses home.

Baltimore, Md.

Called by the Manhattanville-Morningside Inter Agency Council, the meeting is planned between the middle - income families of Morningside Gardens, a cooperative project for 980 families, and those of the General Grant Houses, a City Housing Authority project for 1,940 families.

A panel presentation will be made by Delmore Brickman, manager of Queensview Houses, a middle income cooperative project located in Astoria, L.I., and by Louis Friedman, manager of Ravenswood Houses a city housing authority middle income project in the same area.

HOUSING BIAS UNIT GAINS IN ALBANY

Legislative Leaders Tell Brooklyn Group Bill Has Their Approval

Times P. 34-C

By WARREN WEAVER Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28—Prospects appeared bright today for approval of legislation that would give the State Commission Against Discrimination jurisdiction over alleged cases of bias in Federally insured housing projects.

Wed. 2-29-56

A group of 150 representatives of the Brooklyn Coordinating Committee for Fair Housing toured the offices of legislative leaders and conferred with Governor Harriman in the Executive chamber today, all on behalf of the bill.

New York

In general, the response they received from the Republican leaders of the Legislature indicated that the measure would be approved. It has the full support of the Harriman Administration and the Democratic leaders.

A second anti-discrimination bill that the Governor is pushing appeared to be bound for oblivion, however, as far as the current session was concerned. This measure would give the commission power to initiate its own investigations of alleged incidents.

Abrams Backs Change

Under the present law, the commission can only investigate complaints submitted to it by individuals or groups who feel they have been discriminated against. The new chairman, Charles Abrams, believes that the commission cannot fulfill its obligation to fight bias unless it has the power to seek out cases of discrimination.

One of the legislative leaders that the Brooklyn committee found opposed to this bill was Senator Austin W. Erwin, Republican of Geneseo and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee where the measure now rests.

Senator Erwin informed the group that he considered the discrimination commission a judicial tribunal and that he considered it improper for such an agency to go out and solicit business.

Ask stronger laws to control housing

Afro-American
P. 1 46a N.Y.
Pittsburgh Courier

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Some 500 civic, housing, welfare and religious groups urged more Housing bias Sunday at a conference called by the Urban League of Greater New York.

Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination, was the principal speaker at the conference, "Housing for Everyone," held at the Hotel Granada, Ashland Pl. and Lafayette Ave.

He called for a two-pronged ttack against "Deprivation of lousing and segregation" which ie said, must be challenged at he same time.

Sat. 2-18-56

DR. FRANK S. HORNE, newly-appointed director of the New York City Commission on intergroup Relations, charged that while in other areas "the government is on our side" against discrimination, that this was "not true" in the field of housing.

He said that 60 to 70 percent of housing was built with some form of governmental assistance and unless the government outlaws discrimination and segregation in housing, other gains in civil rights field will be endangered.

This view was supported by Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, chairman of the League's Brooklyn advisory committee.

* * *

BOTH MEN supported resolutions passed by the conference.

1. To support legislation which has been introduced by Senators Zaretzki and Metcalf and Assemblyman Baker to enforce and implement existing bars against bias in FHA or VA insured housing.

2. To support legislation introduced by the same legislators, to permit the Commission to investigate alleged discrimination in employment, public accomodations and housing on its own complaint, without waiting for individual complaints to come before it.

3. Calling for legislation to bar discrimination in rental, sale or lease of privately owned multi-family (more than three units) dwellings to be enforced by the Commission.

4. Calling for legislation to amend the banking and insurance laws to prohibit discrimination in mortgage financing.

Letters to The Times

Housing Our Minorities

Support Urged for Group Enforcing Race Equality

The writer of the following letter is Chairman of the Housing Advisory Council of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The recent action of the State Legislature in reducing the budget for the New York State Commission Against Discrimination (SCAD) has created widespread concern among civic, labor and religious organizations interested in improving community relations and the status of members of minority groups in New York State.

In 1955 the Legislature gave SCAD responsibility for encouraging compliance with the laws prohibiting discrimination in public housing and in all other housing enjoying any type of public assistance in New York State. SCAD therefore now has jurisdiction over all housing which will be constructed under the much discussed redevelopment provisions of Title I of the Federal Housing Act of 1949 as well as all middle-income housing which may be built under the provisions of the Mitchell-Lama Act passed last year by the Legislature. Its jurisdiction extends over 250 large projects containing 150,000 apartment units housing over 600,000 people.

Scope of Problem

The problem of housing the flow of in-migrants to our state from the South and from Puerto Rico, as well as housing the tens of thousands of minority members who constitute the bulk of those who are dislocated annually as a result of slum clearance and other public improvement programs, is one of immense complexity. The total housing situation of our minority groups will be challenging and difficult for SCAD to face at best.

Without adequate technical resources, particularly field staffing, it will be virtually unmanageable. Unless SCAD has an adequate staff to permit repeated personal visits to each project, analysis of new project plans, including site selection, tenant selection, and relocation procedures, an already critical housing situation for our minorities will become intensified.

Paradoxically, although SCAD now has vastly increased responsibilities in the field of housing alone, and although the volume of complaints filed with SCAD this year increased enormously over last year's figure, SCAD actually has less personnel than it had a decade ago with infinitely narrower duties and responsibilities.

Added Jurisdiction

And it is expected that at this session of the Legislature SCAD will be given jurisdiction over virtually all of the single family homes built in the future in New York State with F. H. A. and V. A. assistance. Thus SCAD will be charged with responsibility for creating a pattern of non-discrimination in a large portion of all new middle-income housing that will be constructed in New York State in the years to come.

The entire program has been jeopardized by the proposal of Senator Erwin and Assemblyman Mackenzie. Not only do they suggest eliminating the modest supplemental budget increase of $165,000 for SCAD proposed by its new chairman (a sum equal to one penny per citizen of our state), but also the scrapping of a mere $38,000 increase in SCAD's regular budget which was recommended by the former Republican chairman of SCAD and approved by the State Budget Director.

This display of false economy can only serve to frustrate many hundreds of dedicated civic leaders throughout the state who have been working to implement these laws and to make them a living part of the fabric of our society.

But this action has significance far beyond that of the individuals directly involved. We have seen in this country the tragic situation produced in our race relations when emotionalism and extremism on both sides run rampant, and where those who would counsel moderation and the informed use of wise community relations techniques are thrust to the side in the ruthless sweep of events.

Rights for All

Recent developments have embarrassed our nation throughout the civilized world. We have supplied the Communist propaganda apparatus with a made-to-order means of propagating their ancient canard that civil rights, justice and equality cannot flourish in the United States. We in New York State must make use of professional technical resources to refortify our pioneer program to secure equality of rights and opportunities for all our citizens.

We have been the traditional proving ground for progress in the field of civil-rights legislation and human relations because we have had the good sense to study, to investigate, to analyze, to inform, to confer. Our local officials and civic leaders take pride in employing the best community relations techniques available.

We in New York now have a fabric of laws by which we can prove that in the vast area of middle-income housing Americans of all backgrounds can learn by a process of moderation without conflict and upheaval to live together in harmony and with mutual enrichment.

It would be a cruel anomaly if at the same time the Legislature grants to SCAD and its able new chairman vastly increased responsibilities over a major portion of our new middle-income housing supply it withholds from Commissioner Abrams sufficient technical staff resources necessary to translate this new body of law into reality.

JAMES H. SCHEUER.

New York, March 12, 1956.

Exile of Makarios Protested

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

As an American citizen and a member of the Greek Orthodox faith I want to protest vigorously the brutal and inhuman action of the British Government in exiling Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus because of his espousal of the cause of liberty.

As the traditional champion of freedom and democracy, this country should bring its powerful influence to bear in such a flagrant act of injustice. HARRY S. GEORGE.

Brooklyn, March 10, 1956.

Empire City Bank Plans Harlem Housing Project

Development Costing $2,000,000 Is for Families of Middle Income

A $2,000,000 middle-income housing project to be known as the Empire City project will be built in West Harlem by the Empire City Savings Bank, it was announced yesterday by Charles Diehl, bank president.

The housing, which will occupy the blockfront on the west side of Manhattan Ave. from 122d to 123d Sts., will be financed by the bank on a 90 per cent mortgage insured under the Federal Housing Act.

The project is being considered by the city Slum Clearance Committee, headed by Robert Moses, for inclusion in the slum clearance program of the city under Title I of the Housing Act of 1949.

Rent $30 a Room

The 50,000 square feet of the site is now occupied by converted brownstones and will be improved with an eighteen-story elevator building to contain about 180 apartments. Less than 16 per cent of the land will be covered by the building, with the rest landscaped gardens and recreational space.

Apartment rents will average under $30 a room a month. About 60 per cent of the apartments will contain three and one-half rooms, with others of one and one-half to four and one-half rooms.

Sponsors of the project include Sanford Hohauser of William I. Hohauser, Inc., architectural and engineering corporation, 151 W. 51st St.; Jack M. Perlman, attorney, of 11 Park Place, and a citizens committee.

The building will be completely fireproof, with 80 per cent of the apartments having cross-ventilation. There will be a garage for forty cars and a roof-top recreation area.

HARLEM MAY GET 'LITTLE COLISEUM'

Sport-Social Center Included in Plans for U. S.-Aided Apartment Development

PART OF ANTI-SLUM WORK

Private Builders Would Put Up 1,500 Residential Units North of 127th Street

By CHARLES GRUTZNER

A "little Coliseum" is included in plans of the Mid-Harlem slum clearance development for which Robert Moses is seeking Federal subsidy.

The structure would be a sports and community center extending from 125th to 127th Street between Eighth and St. Nicholas Avenues. North of it would be build 1,500 apartment units, extending to 135th Street.

Two groups of prospective developers have made offers to the Committee on Slum Clearance, of which Mr. Moses is chairman, for purchasing the fifteen-acre strip under Title I. That section of the Federal Housing Act makes it possible for cities to acquire slum properties by condemnation and to resell them at a big markdown to private developers, with the Federal Government contributing two-thirds and the city one-third of the price difference.

One group has deposited a certified check with the Committee on Slum Clearance. These prospective sponsors are represented by John J. Bennett, former chairman of the City Planning Commission and member of the law firm of Baar, Bennett & Fullen.

One of Eight Projects

The Mid-Harlem project is one of eight for which Mr. Moses will ask the Board of Estimate next week to authorize application for Federal grants for preliminary study and site acquisition. Mr. Moses listed the eight sites two days ago.

The term "little Coliseum" was used by Mr. Moses and by Borough President Hulan E. Jack. Actually the Harlem building would serve needs quite different from the great exposition hall built by the city at Columbus Circle and opened six weeks ago. The Harlem center, as now envisioned, would be for prize fights, basketball games and other sports events, dances, weddings and community meetings.

Borough President Jack, who has been conferring with Harlem civic leaders and promoters on the possibility of a sports and social center, said yesterday he had reached "no definite conclusion" about the Mid-Harlem Title I project "because the tenant relocation problem is a serious one."

Mr. Jack said he wanted to be sure that suitable substitute housing would be provided before any more Harlem dwellings were torn down. The Urban League expressed similar concern. Edward S. Lewis, executive director, said Harlem had "bad experience in the other Title I pprojects, because no community groups were consulted during the planning."

Third Harlem Project

Mid-Harlem would be the third Title I redevelopment in the Harlem area. Sites for the Harlem (Godfrey Nurse) and North Harlem (Delano Village) developments were turned over to their private sponsors four years ago, but no apartments have yet been built. In announcing one-year time extensions for four Title I pprojects, including Harlem and North Harlem, Mr. Moses expressed confidence that the worst of the delays were over and work would now progress steadily.

The Mid-Harlem development would be about a $20,000,000 venture for the sponsor, in addition to the Federal-city subsidies, which might total about $10,000,000. The amount of the write-down will depend on whether the site is to be cleared of all existing dwellings or whether the better apartment buildings facing St. Nicholas Park are allowed to remain.

Most of the dwellings along Eighth Avenue and the short side blocks are substandard five-story apartments, but St. Nicholas Avenue has some apartment buildings in good condition. Across Eighth Avenue, between 127th and 131st Streets, is the City Housing Authority's low-rent St. Nicholas Houses. Rents in the 1,500 apartments in the public housing project aperage about $10 a room a month. In the Title I development they are expected to run between $30 and $40 a room.

Matter of fact—

Harlem Negro tenements belie North's smugness

BY STEWART ALSOP

HARLEM, New York City, Sept. 18—The big, asthmatic Negro woman leaned heavily against the door of her cell-like room on the second floor of a rickety 19th century slum building. Through thin walls came the sound of furious argument, followed by the thud of something thrown, and silence.

A 40 watt bulb glowed eerily down the long hall, illuminating the scratched and scabrous walls.

STEWART ALSOP

A black cat arched against the woman's leg, looking up with blank, suspicious eyes at the unfamiliar white faces.

"We live in these rat traps," the woman said dispassionately without rancor, gasping a little for breath, "and nobody cares, and there's no hope for us, at least as far as I can see."

THE BIG WOMAN with the cat represents one aspect of Harlem—and no doubt of the Negro sections of other big cities—to which sufferers from excessive complacency ought to be exposed.

The Harlem slums make you wonder whether the North's smug assumption that only the Southern area has failed to solve the problem of the Negro minority is soundly based. They even make you wonder if all our boasts about the American standard of living are entirely justified.

THE BIG WOMAN'S cat was not a pet. It was a necessity. In the slum apartments in Harlem, you always find a cat or two, for protection against the swarming rats and mice, and usually a dog, for protection against two-legged enemies.

This is one of the small discoveries made by this reporter and Louis Harris, the public opinion expert, in an expedition of political inquiry in Harlem.

There are other discoveries to be made. Most Americans go through life without ever meeting an adult fellow American who cannot read or write.

But in the Harlem slums illiteracy is not uncommon.

One grizzled old man, a recent arrival from the South, said earnestly that he wanted to vote before he died, because "Voting makes a man a real citizen." He had tried, but had been turned down because he couldn't write his name but now, he said, "I've learned to print my name pretty good, and do you think they'd take just printing?"

AS YOU TALK to people in the old buildings, in the dark and littered hallways, you sometimes hear a chance remark which sheds a grim light on Harlem slum life. There was the high-strung, well-dressed man on the fourth floor of a condemned house.

He said he had to get out of there—he just couldn't stand it any more. He paid $50 a month for his miserable rooms, but that wasn't the main reason. "All night long they're running up and down the stairs and fighting and jumping from one roof to another."

Occasionally you come upon grotesque, Hogarthian scenes. There was the young girl lying on a couch, her face to the wall, her body oddly crumpled, whose only response when we tried to question her was to curse and throw a pillow at a whimpering child.

More often, we were asked hospitably to come in and have a seat, and we saw around us a pathetic attempt to live decently under impossible conditions, to rise above the grimness of the surrounding poverty.

FORTUNATELY, the Harlem slums are only part of the Harlem story. It is an extraordinary experience to cross a street from a slum area, and go into one of the low income housing projects — precisely like moving out of the dark into the light.

IN THE PROJECTS you find hard-working and often intelligent people living decently, in a kind of colorful and noisy austerity, in small, clean apartments. The difference is not in incomes—the project apartments are often cheaper than the slum rooms.

A sailor in a project explained: "Housing changes people. In a good place, everybody tries to do a little better, like I tell my son, even if you are a Negro, if you want to do something, like say you want to be a doctor, you can do it."

Or go to a good private apartment house, like the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.'s Riverton Apartments, and you find people living in considerable elegance. You also find that they are often far better informed politically than their economic equivalents in a white community, and remarkably articulate.

There are political similarities between the three categories of Harlemites, the slum livers, the project livers, and the small upper class of Negro intellectuals and opinion formers.

Above all, in all three categories there is an amazingly large and solid bloc of convinced Democratic voters. But there are marked political differences too, which will be described in a second report on Harlem, and which could have real political meaning for the future.—©

HARLEM STREETS ARE CLEAN AGAIN

Tour of Area Once Notorious for Filth Shows Result of Educational Campaign

The streets of Harlem have never been cleaner than they are today, according to veteran observers of the uptown scene.

The Citizens Committee to Keep New York Clean, an organization of private individuals and business concerns set up at Mayor Wagner's suggestion last year, is taking credit for an educational campaign that has brought the change.

Harlem streets and sidewalks were infamous for their filth in the past. Now they are no dirtier than those in the average old-law tenement New York neighborhood.

A motorcade of committee members and neighborhood leaders inspected Harlem's Streets yesterday afternoon. The parade of cars wended its way along avenues and through side streets between 110th and 155th Streets and Morningside Avenue and the East River. Particular attention was paid to streets that had been photographed last year as particularly horrible examples.

The change was impressive. Committee officials noted that one of the chief causes of litter in the past was the placing of garbage cans at curbs on Saturdays, and permitting debris to accumulate and be scattered in the street until the cans were emptied by Sanitation Department men on Mondays.

Garbage cans that were seen yesterday were up against the buildings, and most had covers on them. The majority of the receptacles, it was said, were inside the buildings.

An inspection of streets away from the route of the guided tour showed that improvement was consistent throughout the area, including East Harlem, which had been especially dirty.

On many of the side streets where the tenements have front stoops there were innumerable beer cans in the gutter. However, the police explained that the can collection resulted from a local tradition of sitting outdoor on a warm evening and drinking beer. it was doubted that much could be done about this.

The committee asserted that the improvement in Harlem indicated what could be done in the rest of the city if neighborhood groups showed the same cooperation as those in Harlem.

Move To End Tight Loans On Negro Homes

NEW YORK — (ANP) The thawing out of tight bank mortgages on property in Negro neighborhoods in big cities was the subject of one of the first legislative meetings on the matter in the country last week in New York City.

Several suggestions that might prove models for other cities resulted.

The meeting was a hearing of the special subcommittee of the state's joint-Legislative Committee to Revise the Banking Law. Alfred A Lama, Democrat of Brooklyn, presided at the public hearing held in the State Office Building at 270 Broadway.

The Harleman and Bedford-Stuyvesant areas of Manhattan and Brooklyn, respectively, were represented by improvement organizations and the NAACP. The State Commission Against Discrimination also took part. Bank officials added their opinions.

The principal complaint was that savings banks, peculiarly in the Harlem and Stuyford areas ,made loans outside their communities, while rejecting mortgage applications from their depositors without even a preliminary inspection of the property or discussion of mortgage terms. The chief defense offered was that buildings in the sections often are not worth investing in as most buildings are mere than 50 years old and many run down.

The NAACP proposed an amendment that would make mandatory the granting of mortgage loans regardless of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry as that enacted in New Jersey in 1955.

The Commission on Discrimination recommended an "important educational job" of the Banking Department with banks and other lending firms. It suggested that the Department "present the facts concerning the characteristics of the Negro market and the facts concerning the property values."

A formula for loans was offered by Harry Adams, a mortgage broker. He suggested ten year self-liquidating loans of $10,000 to $15,000 at 6 per cent interest, with a rebate of 1 per cent to the mortgager when the loan is paid.

The most urgent loan needs were called those for property improvements, new construction and refinancing.

Harlem Rolls Up Its Sleeves for the Spring Clean-Up

The New York Times

Norma Mae Hemphill, 4 years old, holds suitable scepter in Harlem Youth Council parade

Civic and religious leaders and 2,000 school children marched through West Harlem's main thoroughfares yesterday to arouse interest in the annual spring clean-up drive sponsored by the Harlem Youth Council.

The pupils assembled on St. Nicholas Avenue between 116th and 118th Streets, marched with a police escort along 116th Street to Lenox Avenue and continued north to 125th Street. Representatives of other public and parochial schools joined the march at Seventh Avenue and continued south to the yard of Public School 113 on 112th Street.

At an outdoor assembly there, the Rev. Eugene S. Callender of the Mid-Harlem Community parish thanked the various groups for their cooperation. He also praised the school children for their contribution of posters, jingles and poems urging members of the community to keep their streets and homes clean.

Also taking part in the ceremony were Assemblyman Kenneth Phipps; Glester Hinds, district representative of the Citizens Committee to Keep New York Clean; Matt Eder, vice president of the Uptown Chamber of Commerce, and the Rev. Martin J. O'Donnell, chaplain of the Police Department.

Prizes were awarded to Junior High School 81, which received a phonograph; Public School 113, a portable typewriter; Public School 10, a portable radio, and St. Thomas the Apostle Parochial School, also a portable radio.

NEW YORK GOVERNOR Averell Harriman signs into law the Watson-Abrams Mortgage Facilities Corporation bill. In photo he hands pen with which he signed bill with to G. T. Davis, chairman-founder, Harlem Mortgage and Improvement Council, and Mrs. G. T. Davis. Looking on are Assemblyman Melville E. Abrams, and Sen. James Lopez Watson, sponsors of the bill.

New York Law To Provide Money To Fight Slums

NEW YORK — Gov. Averell Harriman of New York last week signed into law a bill designed to give financial aid to urban areas which need rehabilitation.

The Watson-Abrams bill establishes the Mortgage Corp. The bill earlier had passed the state legislature.

The corporation will render financial aid in the construction, rehabilitation and purchase of housing in blighted or deteriorating urban areas. It will make frist of the appraised value and 100 percent if the loan is insured by mortgage loans up to 80 per cent the Federal Housing administration of the Veterans administration.

The corporation will be owned, controlled and operated by banking organizations, insurance and surety companies.

Sponsors of the bill were Assemblyman Melville E. Abrams and Sen. James Lopez Watson.

Signing of the bill comes after six years of campaigning by the Harlem Mortgage and Improvement council, founded by G. T. Davis, chairman, for better housing neighborhood and neighborhood improvements. Some 20 other organizations supported the move.

Not eligible for Ohio relief—

Negro family of nine ordered back to Alabama

CLEVELAND, June 8—(AP)—Because they are not eligible for relief funds in Ohio, a jobless Negro mother and her eight dependents were under a court order today to return to Livingston, Ala.

The mother, Mrs. Martha Winston, 40, objected tearfully to the ruling by Juvenile Court Judge Albest A. Woldman yesterday.

"I brought the children here because I didn't want them to grow up in the South," she said. "I won't go back South."

"DO YOU WANT your children to starve?" asked the judge as he issued the order to return to Alabama. "Do you want that little baby to die?"

"I'l do the best I can, and if that's not enough, then it's up to the Lord," the woman replied.

But today, the court ordered deputies to go to the family's home in an East Side slum section and put all nine on a bus or train for Alabama.

The dependents are seven children—the oldest is a 17-year-old girl—and an 11-day-old infant born to the girl out of wedlock.

BETWEEN THEM and relief aid in Ohio is a law that only persons who have lived in Ohio a year can qualify.

Mrs. Winston and her husband separated five years ago. She said she came to Cleveland four years ago because she could not earn a living in Alabama. She brought her children here last October.

As a means of getting the family's plight to the attention of the court, Mrs. Winston was charged with neglect of six children under 16 by keeping them out of school.

"I kept them out," she said, "because they did not have any shoes or clothes to wear."

She said she occasionally was able to get a "day or two" of work. But the family had eaten nothing in the last two days.

A LOCAL WELFARE representative told Judge Woldman that the Sumter County, Ala., relief organization had acknowledged the children to be legal residents of Alabama and entitled to relief there.

"If these people are allowed to remain here, your honor, word will get back to the South and we will be flooded with similar families," the welfare representative told the court.

The judge issued the order, but observed:

"This is a broad human problem that concerns the whole United States."

CLEVELAND SENDS 9 NEGROES SOUTH

8 in Family Are Not Eligible for Relief—Mother's Pleas to Stay in North Fail

CLEVELAND, June 8 (AP)—A Negro mother who said she had come here because she could not support her family in the South was forced to leave town today with her eight dependents. They ranged in age from 11 days to 17 years.

Under a court ruling, the family was put on a train with instructions to return to Livingston, Ala., because the children are not eligible for relief aid under Ohio law.

The mother, Mrs. Martha Winston, 40, pleaded with a Juvenile Court judge yesterday for permission to stay here, even though she had no job and said her family had not eaten in two days.

But Judge Albert A. Woldman said the exile ruling was the only way he could be sure the children would be fed. The family is eligible for relief funds in Sumter County, Ala., welfare officials here said.

In Ohio, only person who have lived in this state for a year are eligible for relief.

Separated From Husband

Mrs. Winston was separated from her husband five years ago. She said she had come to Cleveland four years ago because she could not support her family in Alabama. She said she had brought her children here last October "because I didn't want them to grow up in the south."

Her dependents are seven children and an 11-day-old infant born out of wedlock to her eldest daughter, 17.

In the court session, a welfare representative told the judge that "if these people are allowed to remain here, Your Honor, word will get back to the South and we will be flooded with similar families."

Later, the judge said:

"Obviously, the taxpayers of Cuyahoga County [greater Cleveland] cannot be expected to support all the indigent people from all over who want to come here to live.

"But I am disturbed when I find a mother, no matter what her station in life, blocked by law in her attempt to improve the lot of herself and her family."

'My Hands Were Tied'

The judge said the welfare authorities had told him there was no way to aid the family here under Ohio law.

"My hands were tied," he said, adding that "this is a broad human problem that concerns the whole United States, not one particular section."

To get the plight of the family before the court, welfare officials charged Mrs. Winston with neglect of six children under 16 by keeping them out of school.

"I kept them out because they did not have any shoes or clothes to wear," she said.

Clarence Yaeger, acting welfare director, said every state except New York, Rhode Island and Georgia had residence restrictions for poor relief.

The court order signed by Woldman found the six Winston children under 16 to be neglected and also found Mrs. Winston guilty of contributing to their neglect by keeping them out of school. It was pointed out to Mrs. Winston in court that she faced a possible jail sentence of up to one year.

The court order read, in part:

"Sentencing is delayed to give Mrs. Winston an opportunity to return to Livingston, Ala., with her children. Temporary relief is to be provided by the Cuyahoga County (Greater Cleveland) Relief Agency. Mrs. Winston is to be brought into court for sentencing if she fails to cooperate with the relief agency."

In Ohio, relief funds can be granted only to persons who have lived in the state a year. While Mrs. Winston, separated from her husband, had lived here four years, her children were not brought here until last October.

"IT WAS ALL hopelessly deplorable," said Woldman. "She was unable to support them. There was no milk in the house to feed an 11-day-old infant.

"Our only object was to provide food and shelter. It is shameful that the law of Ohio . . . tied our hands."

"I feel," the judge said, "that if Rep. Andrews would learn all the facts, he would remove his complaint. There was no such thing as an exile order. I do not have such authority.

Judge denies he 'exiled' Negro mother from Ohio

CLEVELAND, June 12—(AP)—Juvenile Court Judge Albert A. Woldman took exception today to a statement that a Negro mother and eight children his court order sent back to Alabama were "shamefully mistreated."

The statement was made yesterday by Rep. Andrews (D., Ala.) who asked Atty. Gen. Brownell to investigate the legality of Woldman's court order.

Actually, said the judge in Cincinnati where he is spending a vacation, "The woman was given the alternative of returning to her home state or of remaining here and having her children taken away from her and sent to the County Receiving Home."

A CHECK OF court records today showed that the mother, Mrs. Martha Winston, also faced a possible jail term if she stayed in Cleveland.

SO THEY CAN EAT

Family of 9 Negroes Sent Back South

CLEVELAND, June 8 (AP) — A Negro mother who said she came to Cleveland because she couldn't support her family in the South was forced to leave town today with her eight dependents, ranging in age from 11 days to 17 years.

Under a court ruling, the family was put on a train with instructions to return to Livingston, Ala., because the children are not eligible for relief aid under Ohio law.

The mother, Mrs. Martha Winston, 40, pleaded with a Juvenile Court judge yesterday for permission to stay here, even though she had no job and said her family hadn't eaten in two days.

But Judge Albert A. Woldman said the exile ruling was the only way he could be sure the children would be fed. The family is eligible for relief funds in Sumter County, Ala., welfare officials here said.

In Ohio, only persons who have lived in this state for a year are eligible for relief.

Mrs. Winston separated from her husband five years ago, said she came here four years ago because she couldn't support her family in Alabama. She said she brought her children here last October "because I didn't want them to grow up in the South."

Her dependents are seven children and an 11-day-old infant born out of wedlock to her eldest daughter, 17.

The judge said he exiled the family only as a last resort.

Negroes Ousted by Ohio To Get Alabama Hearing

LIVINGSTON, Ala., June 9 (AP).—A Negro woman and her eight dependent children who were forced to leave Cleveland, Ohio, because they were not eligible for State relief there, returned home today.

The family was sent to the home of an older daughter of the woman until a welfare hearing June 21.

Probate Judge Wilbur Dearman scheduled the hearing to determine the future of the family.

The hearing is to be an informal meeting among Mrs. Martha Winston, 46; her estranged husband, James, and welfare authorities.

Cleveland Judge Albert Woldman, over protests of the mother, ordered the family sent back to Alabama because the woman could not support her family in Ohio, and they didn't qualify for relief aid.

At a brief hearing today, the husband told welfare authorities that he wants the children. He was quoted as saying he would have to have the children to help him on his farm in order to support them.

The mother, who has given birth to 14 children—10 of whom are still living—said she wants to leave them with the older daughter, return to Cleveland and send back money for their support. One of the children is a grandchild.

Earlier, she told Judge Woldman in Cleveland that she didn't want to raise her family in Alabama.

The husband met his family when they arrived by train from Cleveland, but the Probate Judge sent the mother and children to live with the daughter until the hearing. Meanwhile, Alabama authorities will investigate the case.

The mother said she went to Cleveland four years ago because she couldn't support her children in Alabama. She said she took the children to Ohio last October because she didn't want them to grow up in the South.

She said she has been separated from her husband five years, but has not obtained a divorce because "it costs $90."

Meanwhile, an Opelika (Ala.) construction firm executive said he would be willing to pay the living expenses of the Negro woman and her eight children if they would stay in Cleveland.

I. J. Scott sr., telegraphed the Cleveland Press:

"Don't force Mrs. Winston and family to return to Alabama. This is discrimination against her. I will personally pay her relief bill until she is able to qualify in Ohio."

Relief denied, judge sends family to Ala.

Afro-American P. 18

Sat. 6-16-56

CLEVELAND — "I am disturbed when I find a mother, no matter what her station in life, blocked by law in her attempt to improve the lot of herself and her family."

So intoned Judge Albert A. Woldman of Juvenile Court as he ruled that a mother and her eight dependents would have to be deported to Livingston, Ala.

Baltimore, Md.

JUDGE WOLDMAN exiled the family of Mrs. Martha Winston, 40, because her children were not eligible for relief aid under Ohio law that requires a year's residence.

In the court session, a welfare representative told the judge that "if these people are allowed to remain here, your honor, word would get back to the South and we will be flooded with similar families."

Mrs. Winston's dependents include seven children and an 11-day-old infant born to her eldest daughter, 17, out of wedlock.

After the judge reluctantly signed the order to send the family back to Alabama, where they will be eligible for relief, Mrs. Winston said:

"I won't go back South."

Ask Probe Of Family Exiled From Ohio

Daily World Wed. 6-27-56

Atlanta Ga.

LIVINGSTON, Ala. — (ANP) — Declaring that a Negro woman and her seven children and a grandchild were legal residents of Ohio when they were "forcibly sent to Alabama" several weeks ago, a probate judge here has ordered a probe into possible violation's of the family's civil rights.

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Probate Judge Wilburn Deaman instructed Circuit Solicitor Tom Boggs to ask both Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson and U. S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell to investigate the alleged mistreatment of Mrs. Martha Winston and her family.

Daily World

Judge Dearman ruled that he had no jurisdiction over the eight children who were exiled" to Alabama along with Mrs. Winston under a threat of a jail sentence for her.

"I believe Martha Winston's only crime was asking her own state for bread for her children," the judge said.

P. 4

"Yet for asking for bread, what did she receive? A jail sentence.

"I think the state of Ohio violated her civil rights when the welfare and policemen's forced her to leave Cleveland."

The family's plight gained nationwide publicity when Juvenile Court Judge Albert A. Woldman ruled at Cleveland June 7 that the children were not eligible for relief in Ohio because they had been in the state only four months. Ohio law requires residence of a year before a needy person may receive welfare aid.

Judge Woldman ordered the whole family put on a train with instructions to return to Livingston, Ala.

Mrs. Winston testified at the time that she moved to Ohio because she couldnt support her family down south.

"I didn't want them to grow up in the south," she reported as saying.

Mrs. Winston and her husband, James Winston of Coatopa, Ala., have been seprated for five years.

The court hearing here at Livingston last week was mainly to act on a petition of the father to gain custody of the seven children, aged 7 to 17. A 17-year-old daughter also has a baby which was born 11 days before the family was ordered out of Ohio.

More than 50 persons were in the Sumter County for the hearing, which was made open to the public by Judge Dearman "because of the undue" publicity already given the case.

Mrs. Winston answered the question of whether she would rather raise her children in Sumter County, Ala., or Cleveland, Ohio, by saying "either place according to convenience."

All of the children testified that they would rather live with their mother or older sister, Mrs. Mary Bowden, than with their father. The family, at present is living with Mrs. Bowden.

Winston, separated from her husband for five years, had gone to Cleveland from Livingston four years ago because, she said, she could not support her children in Alabama. She moved the children to Cleveland last October but still was unable to provide for them.

The case was brought before Cleveland Juvenile Court Judge Albert A. Woldman on a charge that Mrs. Winston was neglecting her children under 16 by keeping them out of school. The mother said she had kept them out because they did not have clothes or shoes. Judge Woldman ruled that since the children had not lived in Ohio a year, by Ohio law they were not eligible for welfare aid. He gave Mrs. Winston the choice of going back to Alabama or being jailed for at least six months on the charge of contributing to the neglect of the children, who were faced with being placed in a detention home.

In Livingston this week, Probate Judge Wilbur Dearman, after a custody hearing over the children, held that the facts showed the mother and children were legal residents of Ohio, which should have entitled them to welfare aid there. The evidence indicated, he said, that Mrs. Winston "was a citizen of Ohio" because she "had all the requirements of citizenship including the right to vote." "Under Ohio law as well as Alabama law," he observed, "when a father deserts a mother and the mother has taken care of the children, citizenship of the children follows that of the mother."

Judge Dearman instructed Sumter County Circuit Solicitor Tom Boggs to ask Alabama Attorney General John Patterson and U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell "to investigate the violation of the civil rights of Martha Winston who was forcibly sent to Alabama." In Washington, Rep. George Andrews, who had called the Justice Department's attention to the case, said Thursday that Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers had promised an inquiry to get and report the facts. Certainly an adequate investigation into the matter seems to be called for.

The Martha Winston Case

News P. 3

Sat. 6-23-56

A few weeks ago a destitute Negro mother, Mrs. Martha Winston, her seven children and a grandchild were sent back to Livingston, Ala., from Cleveland by the Ohio city's Juvenile Court. Mrs.

Hugh Parker Honored

Hugh Parker, (center) was honored last week by Middletown's Sertoma Club Gift of Roses for his long record of good done for the City of Middletown. At left is seen City Commission Chairman Francis Carmody, (right) Justin Hinders, Natl. Real Estate Board official of Washington, with Parker discussing points in Middletown's better housing program.

Mr. Parker's interest in decent housing for Negroes, is just one of the many things he has done. He is now retired as Director of the Armco Colored Center. He was employed by Armco Steel Corp. many years.

He is one of the city's most highly respected citizens.

Says Negroes civil rights violated—

Ohio court blasted by Alabama judge

BY ELIZABETH OTTS BIRD
News staff writer

LIVINGSTON, Ala., June 23—Sumter County has lost 4000 in Negro population but the schools are crowded with as many children as ever.

"The able-bodied go north and send their children back for the relatives to take care of," commented Probate Judge Wilber E. Dearman.

Judge Dearman charged that an Ohio court had violated the civil rights of Martha Winston by forcing her and her eight dependents to return to Alabama.

The 49-year-old Negro has been working in Cleveland, Ohio, since October, 1952. Last Fall she came back to Sumter County for her seven children who had been living with her married daughter.

The school age children had been attending Zion Hill School down here. They went to school in Cleveland until their clothes "wore thin" after the mother lost her job. That's When Martha Winston was called into Juvenile Court on charges of neglecting her children by not sending them to school.

THE WINSTON CHILDREN were one case of where the mother took them north with her. The Welfare Department there told her that they could not assist her because she was still legally married to James Winston, Sumter County farmer. Yet, she was a registered voter in Cleveland.

Cleveland Juvenile Court Judge Albert A. Woldman told Martha Winston she could either return to Alabama with her children or go to jail and have the children placed in a detention home.

Judge Dearman ruled here that he had no jurisdiction over the children because under Ohio and Alabama laws of domicile the children would have the domicile of the mother if the father had forced the mother to leave home. Court testimony showed that James Winston had not been contributing to the children's support. His argument was that he wanted them to live with him and work in the field if he gave them money.

Martha Winston testified that Ohio authorities told her that everything was ready for her back in Alabama.

A Sumter County welfare worker read a copy of the letter written Ohio welfare officials saying that there would be no proper place for the children should they be returned to Alabama. The next correspondence was a telegram asking that the father be notified to meet the children.

THE MOTHER TOLD Judge Dearman she had plenty of food for her children and $65 when four policemen came and forced them to leave their five-room apartment.

In Ohio newspaper accounts said the children were found with no food. The children testified they had plenty.

Judge Dearman stated that it seemed the only crime Martha Winston had committed was asking her "own" state (Ohio) for "bread for her children."

He added "in Alabama our Welfare Department has no case of someone going in and asking for bread and then being taken to a judge for a jail sentence."

Judge Dearman's comments on the school situation down here came in discussing the Winston case out of court.

"The productive age Negroes are up there," he said, "but it is cheaper for them to have their children down here. They pay their taxes up there. We have to educate the children down here."

SUMTER COUNTY, like other Black Belt counties, has in the last few years turned from cotton to cattle primarily. The large land owners who used to hire the unskilled labor in their cotton fields do not need much help on pasture land. That's one reason so many Negroes have gone north in search of jobs.

Martha Winston said she found it more convenient to live in Ohio and support her children. She was able to make from $15 to $50 a week while working in restaurants, factories, etc. She said she was laid off from the dress factory several months ago but was expecting to be called back to work.

Until something is decided by the authorities, Martha Winston and her children are living in a three-room "shotgun" house about four miles from Coatopa.

Leroy and Mary Bowden, their four children, Martha's seven and the grandchild are crowded but happy. All the children say they would rather stay with sister Mary Bowden if they can't be with their "Mamma."

The Winston children have not received welfare in Alabama and are not receiving assistance now.

Ohio Forced Negroes Out, Judge Rules

Alabama, U. S. Officials Asked To Investigate

Livingston, Ala., June 21 (AP)—Probate Judge Wilbur Dearman today ruled that a Negro woman and eight children were legal residents of Ohio and were deprived of their civil rights by being "forcibly sent to Alabama."

Dearman instructed Circuit Solicitor Tom Boggs to ask both Alabama Attorney General John Patterson and United States Attorney General Herbert Brownell to investigate the alleged mistreatment of Martha Winston and her family.

Mrs. Winston, with seven children and a grandchild who were exiled from Cleveland by court order, now are living with Mrs. Mary Bowden, her oldest married daughter, at Coatopa, Ala.

Ruled Ineligible for Aid

Juvenile Court Judge Albert A. Woldman ruled at Cleveland June 7 that the children were not eligible for relief in Ohio because they had been in the state only four months. Ohio law requires residence of a year before a needy person may receive welfare help.

He ordered the whole family put on a train and returned to Livingston, Ala.

Mrs. Winston testified at Cleveland that she went to the Ohio city because she couldn't support the children down south. She said she took the children there last October because "I didn't want them to grow up in the South."

Separated Several Years

The woman and her husband, James Winston of Coatopa, have been separated five or six years. Dearman held that she was deserted by her husband.

Dearman said the evidence showed that Mrs. Winston "was a citizen of Ohio because she had all the requirements of citizenship including the right to vote."

"Under Ohio law as well as Alabama law," he asserted, "when a father deserts a mother and the mother has taken care of the children, citizenship of the children follows that of the mother."

Judge asks U.S. probe of 'Ohio exile'

BY ELIZABETH OTTS BIRD
News staff writer

LIVINGSTON, Ala., June 22—Stating that he believed the Negro's civil rights had been violated in Ohio, Probate Judge Wilber E. Dearman said "I believe Martha Winston's only crime was asking her own state for bread for her children."

Judge Dearman ruled that he had no jurisdiction over the eight children who were recently "exiled" to Alabama along with Martha under threat of a jail sentence for her.

JUDGE DEARMAN instructed Circuit Sol. Thomas Boggs to ask Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson and U. S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell to "investigate the violation of the civil rights of Martha Winston who was forcibly sent to Alabama."

Sol. Boggs had cited Ohio law on domicile that proved the children would have domicile according to their mother if the husband had driven her away from home and abandoned them. Martha Winston was a registered voter in Ohio and joined a church in Cleveland since she went to work there more than three years ago.

"Yet for asking for bread," Judge Dearman said, "what did she receive? A jail sentence.

"I think the state of Ohio violated her civil rights when the welfare and policemen forced her to leave Cleveland."

THE WINSTON WOMAN'S story gained nationwide attention when a newspaper account said she strongly denied the South and didn't want to raise her children in the South.

In yesterday's juvenile court hearing, she answered the question of whether she would rather raise her children in Sumter County, Ala., or Cleveland, Ohio, by saying "either place according to convenience."

The court hearing was mainly to act on a petition of the father to gain custody of the seven children, aged 7 to 17. The 17-year-old girl also has a baby which was born 11 days before the family was ousted from Ohio.

SOME ACCOUNTS of the Winston case said that the Alabama Welfare Department had asked that the children be sent back for the father's custody. A case worker testified that they had written the Ohio agency that James Winston's home was no place for the children. And that's what the judge ruled after testimony that the father had refused to give them any support because they were not living at home and helping with his crop.

After the mother left Cleveland the children were cared for by an older sister, Mary Bowden. Her husband, Leroy Bowden, told the court the mother sent back money and clothes to the children. A pulpwood hauler, he said he made more than $150 a week besides his farm. The seven brothers and sisters lived with them and their three children in a four-room house near Coatopa.

Last November, Martha Winston took the seven children back to Ohio with her. They were living in a five-room apartment. They went to school there until the mother lost her job and their clothes wore thin.

HOWEVER, the mother and children denied that they were hungry and without food. In a statement to the press the Ohio Juvenile Court judge, Albert A. Woldman, stated that there was no food in the apartment.

"They forced us back here," Martha Winston testified. "They sent four policemen, a relief lady and a colored lawyer. They asked me if I was packed and said the South will have everything ready for you."

Mrs. Annie Mary Turns, case worker, testified that the Winston children had never received welfare checks in Alabama and were not doing so now. She read a letter from the Ohio agency stating that under welfare regulations the father would still be responsible for the children if they were legally married.

SOLICITOR BOGGS pointed out that according to Ohio law if the father had abandoned the children that their "domicile" went with the mother. The particular time is not what determines the domicile but the "intent," he said.

"Apparently the court of Ohio acted contrary to its own statutes and own Supreme Court decisions in shipping them down here," the solicitor summed up.

"They told her that they were ready to take care of them in Alabama," Boggs pointed out. "This amounts to exiling outside the laws and rules of humanity.

"We don't bundle the Negroes up and ship them out of Alabama," he continued. "They are leaving of their own choice because the country is turning away from row crops and there is little demand for unskilled labor."

JUDGE DEARMAN pointed out "Ohio asked no questions when she registered to vote. That is the greatest element of citizenship."

"Alabama has always taken care of her own," the judge said, "and we expect other states to do likewise."

Solicitor Boggs was the only attorney. Neither mother nor father was represented by counsel.

All the older children took the stand to testify that they would rather live with their mother or Mary Bowden (sister) than with their father. They said they had not been hungry in Ohio.

More than 50 persons were in the Sumter County courtroom for the hearing which was made open to the public by Judge Dearman "because of the undue publicity already given the case."

Figures in hearing at Livingston—Martha Winston (with glasses) is shown with her seven children and grandchild at the Sumter County Courthouse yesterday. Right is her husband, James Winston. At the rear are Leroy and Mary Bowden, who cared for the children when the mother went to Cleveland, Ohio. The family was "exiled" to Alabama after a Juvenile Court hearing at Cleveland.

Ohio Let Us Down

A 40-year-old mother, in destitute circumstances, her seven children and a grandchild, were forcibly deported from Cleveland, Ohio, to Livingston, Ala., recently.

The Cleveland judge, after a hearing, declared the seven children were not legal residents of Ohio and thus not entitled to welfare assistance in that state.

The mother had been living in Ohio four years, had registered to vote, and was therefore a resident of the state and entitled to relief.

But since the children had arrived from Alabama only a few months before, the court held they could receive nothing.

Here is a mother, deserted by her husband, who with her children left Alabama because of the inability to earn a living.

Hers is a special hardship case which we think should have appealed to the humanitarian citizens of Cleveland.

That it failed to do so seems to put a black mark on Ohio.

The state's action in compelling her to return to Alabama, a state which makes little or no provision for relief of colored families, smacks of totalitarian air, strangely out of place in a democracy.

Ohio usually sets an example for the rest of the nation in emphasizing human and civil rights above the callous

Negro mother of eight would return to Ohio

LIVINGSTON, Ala., June 11—Probate Judge Wilbur Dearman has set a hearing for June 21 to determine the future of eight Negro children, who along with their mother were ousted from Ohio this week.

The hearing was set at an informal meeting between Martha Winston, 46, and her estranged husband, James, after the family arrived from Cleveland.

Cleveland Judge Albert Woldman, over the protests of the mother, ordered the family sent back to Alabama because the woman could not support her family there, and they didn't qualify for relief aid under Ohio law.

AT SATURDAY'S hearing in the Sumter County Courthouse, the father told welfare authorities he wants the children. They rated from her husband for five years, but has not obtained a divorce because it "cost $95." The woman said she is one of 26 children.

THE MOTHER told welfare authorities she put the children in school in Cleveland when they arrived, but had to take them out "when their clothes wore thin."

The truant officer then moved in on the children, and told her to contact the welfare in Ohio. Welfare officials in Cleveland told her there was nothing they could do toward supporting the children.

THE OHIO JUDGE ordered sheriff's deputies to put the woman and her children aboard a bus or a train and send them back to Alabama.

Court officials in Cleveland said if they permitted her and the children to stay it might set a precedent for similar Negro families in the South to pour into the state seeking relief aid.

Sumter County is on the edge of Alabama's Black Belt, so named because of the color of the soil. Negroes outnumber whites four and five to one in some of the Black Belt counties.

quoted him as saying he would have to have the children to help him farm in order to support them.

The mother, who has given birth to 14 children, 10 of which still are living, said she wants to leave them with an older daughter in Sumter County, return to Cleveland and send back money for their support.

The probate judge sent the mother and children to live with the daughter until the June 21 hearing. Meanwhile, Alabama welfare authorities will investigate the case.

THE MOTHER said she went to Cleveland four years ago because she couldn't support her children in Alabama. She said she took the children to Ohio last October because she didn't want them to grow up in the South.

She said she has been separated from her husband for five years, but has not obtained a divorce because it "cost $95." The woman said she is one of 26 children.

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land, because, as she put it, she did not want them to grow up in the South. When she could NOT support them, or keep them in school, a Cleveland juvenile court judge held her guilty of "neglect" in child care. She was given her choice of a jail sentence, with her children to be put in a detention home, or taking her family back to Alabama.)

The Justice Department spokesman seems to feel that the Winstons' return to Alabama was voluntary, since, the Cleveland judge "emphasized the fact that she could not be made to return to Alabama against her will."

BOTH THE Alabama legislators charged that the alternatives offered to the woman amounted to exiling her family from its chosen home in Cleveland.

Court authorities in both Ohio and Alabama have ruled that the Winston children are legal residents of the other state, and welfare funds have been denied them in both states for this reason.

U. S. won't intervene—

Winston family case 'up to states involved'

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—The Justice Department says the case of Martha Winston and her five children—who were sent to Alabama from Ohio last June, with courts in both places holding that they were NOT legal residents—is "unfortunate," but that the federal government can do nothing about it.

In a letter to Rep. Armistead Selden (D., Ala.), E. Robert Seaver, assistant to the deputy attorney general, deplores the conflict of laws between the two states. Mr. Seaver said the solution rests primarily with the states in handling cases of indigent persons. Since no federal laws were violated, he wrote, the Justice Department has no jurisdiction.

REPS. SELDEN and George Andrews (D., Ala.) have charged that the Winstons were forced to leave Cleveland against their will. Both legislators asked that a federal investigation be made to see if the civil rights of the Negro family had been violated.

(The woman went to Cleveland from Livingston, Ala., several years ago. Last November she brought her children to Cleve-

Says Housing Is Number One Problem For Negro

Daily World
Sun. 9-9-56
Atlanta Ga.

CINCINNATI, Ohio — (ANP)— Restriction to segregated and substandard housing is "the number one problem" facing Negro families today, Clark W. Blackburn, general director of the Family Association of America, told the National Urban League 1956 Annual Conference last week.

He based this conclusion on a recent sampling taken by him of family life in 10 northwestern, eastern, eastern-central and southern communities having Urban Leagues and Family Service agencies.

Blackburn was consultant-specialist to the 13-member commission which reviewed the report on "The Urban Negro Family—A Community Case Study."

"Whites," he said, "are relinquishing in an accelerated fashion their prejudice against working alongside Negoes, but are slow to give up their prejudice about living alongside them."

Public housing, he said, has improved living conditions, but often "continues the pattern of segregation." He predicted that the problem of housing segregation would persist "for a long time to come."

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WALTER H. SMART, 1956 master of social work graduate fro mthe Atlanta University School of Social Work, has accepted a post with the Germantown Community Settlement of Philadelphia. He is a Birmingham native, brother of Mrs. Rose Smart Jenkins of Cleveland.

46a 1956

SEARS-ROEBUCK FOUNDATION

$50,000 HOUSING PROJECT AWARDED-National Association of Colored Women's Clubs

NACW Project Covers 5 Cities

Defender
Oct. 1-7-56
Chicago, Ill.

The Sears - Roebuck Foundation has awarded the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs $50,000 to launch a five - city project to improve housing for Negroes.

Announcement of the grant was made this week by Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, national president of NACW, who said the project would begin in five major cities, Chicago, Los Angeles, Washington, Birmingham, and Tacoma, Wash.

Undertaken as a two-year project, it will include numerous other cities in as many as 42 states. The Foundation has agreed to finance the NACW during the entire period.

The $50,000 is an initial grant to which other funds will be added as the project progresses. The funds will be used for administration and for prizes in contests during the project.

Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding who served on the staff of the Health, Welfare and Education Department during the secretaryship of Mrs. Oveta C. Hobby, has been appointed director of the project by Mrs. Gaines.

Object of the project is the rehabilitation of blighted areas where possible and the prevention of blight in other areas. Mrs. Spaulding will travel in each of the cities all during the year to direct activities.

Contests will be held on a neighborhood improvement basis.

The neighborhood improvement contests, slated to begin Feb. 1 and continue for one year, will involve more than 3,000 clubs of the NACW.

According to Mrs. Gaines, each of the five regions participating in the contest will receive awards totaling $4,000. First prize will be $1,500; second prize $1,000; third prize $500, and fourth prize—four each of $250.

Beside the regional prizes, there will be a sweepstakes award to the best regional finalists amounting to $5,000. There is a stipulation, however, that prizes won must be utilized for some neighborhood improvement project.

Judging will be done by a committee of five persons yet to be selected.

The over-all project of which the contest is a part will cover a two year period. Mrs. Spaulding will travel in each of the cites chosen to direct activities.

Site Selected For Negro Housing Development For Raleigh

Units Costing Three Million

News & Observer
25-Acre Tract South of Lee, East of Walnut, Is Chosen Here
Rec'd 1-18-56

The site for a 300-unit, $3,000,000, Negro housing development here has been selected.

The proposed location of some 25 acres was announced yesterday by Chairman L. L. Vaughan of the Raleigh Housing Authority at a meeting in City Hall of members of the authority, the City Planning Commission, and the City Council.

The tract is south of Lee Street, east of Walnut Street, north of Hoke Street, and west of the right-of-way line on Highway 70 and 9A. Raleigh N.C.

Located on the property are approximately 153 residences, it was reported, and about 90 per cent of them "are sub-standard for one reason or another."

Reasons Listed.

The condition of the residences, Chairman Vaughan said, was one reason for picking that location for the public housing project. Other reasons listed were: accessibility to existing schools, transportation, and business district; adequate water and sewer mains; topography of the land being suitable for landscaping; and availability of city-owned property for out-door recreation.

In connection with recreation, the Housing Authority wants 9.9 acres of the adjoining old City Farm property for that purpose. Chairman Vaughan said that recreation areas would not have to be planned around the units if city-owned property could be purchased.

Two other sites were considered, it was reported. One of them was west of the old Fayetteville Road behind Washington School, and the other on Bragg Street in the southeastern part of the city.

The site selected has only Negro families living in the area, and about 40 per cent of them were reported as owning their homes. Residents of the area will have first priority, if they qualify, on renting the low-rent dwelling units to be built.

Raleigh Housing Authority officials expect to begin immediately obtaining title to the various properties in the area through negotiations to purchase, and condemnation proceedings where necessary.

July 31 Deadline.

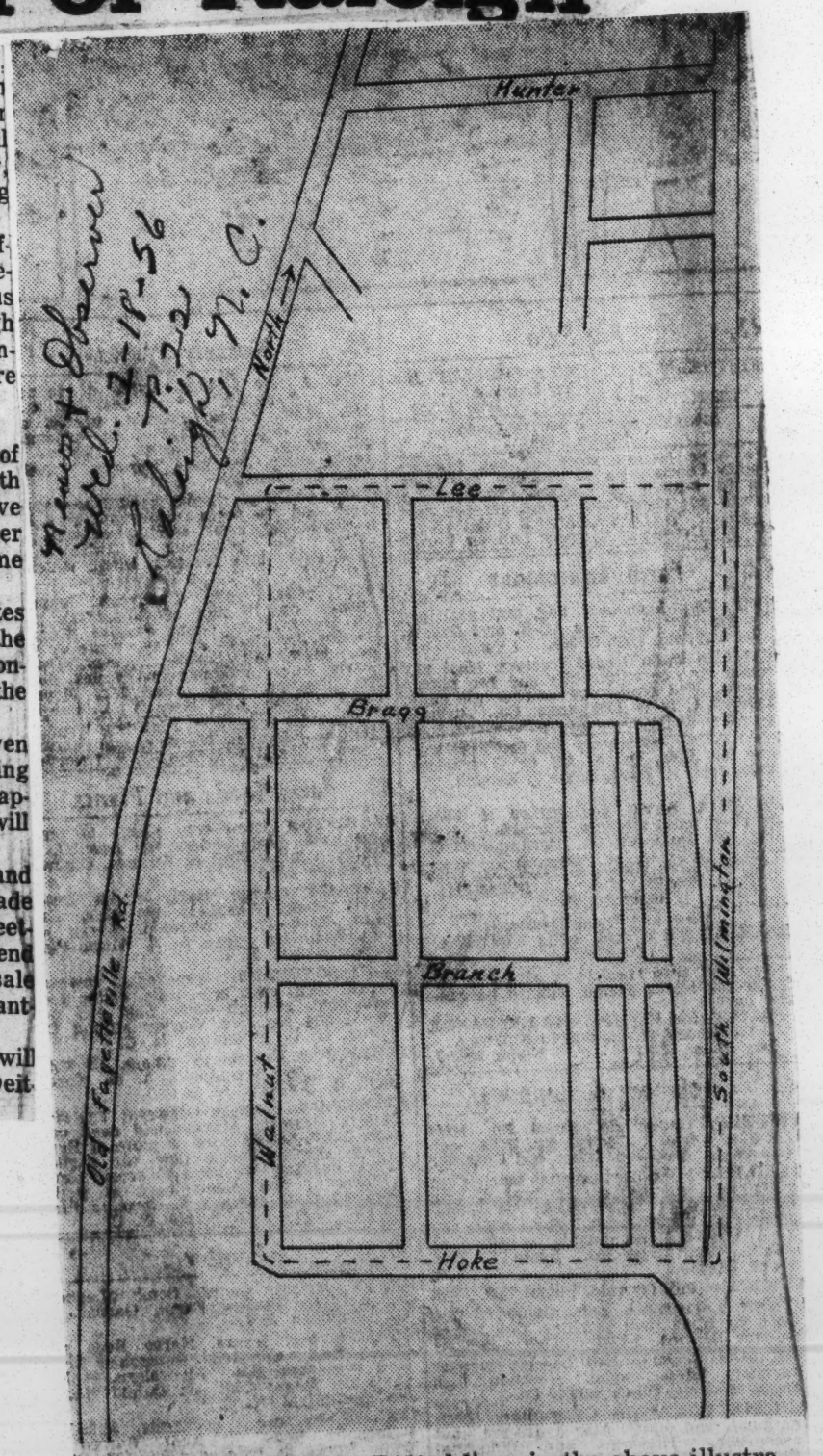
Mrs. Inez B. Jones, director of the authority, said a contract with the Federal government will have to be signed by July 31 in order for funds for the project to come from present allocations.

The government underwrites any deficit from operation of the housing projects, which are constructed with bonds sold by the various housing authorities.

Approval of the site was given yesterday by the City Planning Commission, and expected approval by the City Council will be a formality.

Mayor Fred B. Wheeler and Councilman Frank Jolly and Wade C. Lewis, who were at the meeting, said they would recommend approval of the site and also sale of the city-owned property wanted by the Housing Authority.

Architects for the project will be F. Carter Williams and Deitrick-Knight and Associates.



News & Observer
Rec'd 1-18-56
Raleigh, N. C.

HOUSING SITE — Dotted lines in the above illustration outline some 25 acres in the southern part of Raleigh selected by the Raleigh Housing Authority as the location of a 300 unit, $3,000,000, low-rent housing project for Negro families.

Housing Body Denies Bias

By SAMUEL P. PERRY JR.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — (ANP)— Although the Providence Housing Authority vehemently denied this week the bias charges leveled at it by representatives of 13 leading organizations, it announced categorically that integration in its housing units throughout the city would proceed as "eligible" non-white applications are received.

The Housing Authority attempted to dismiss as "unjust" the charges of discrimination leveled at it by the 13 organizations working together as the Rhode Island Committee on Discrimination in Housing.

It stated to newsmen: "The official state agency to consider complaints of discrimination and the integration of non-white families in public housing in Rhode Island is the Rhode Island Commission Against Discrimination.

"To this date the authority has no knowledge of a complaint by any person or organization filed with this commission."

However, a conference between the Providence Housing Authority and Charles Day, executive secretary to the RICAD resulted in some conflicting statements. Reportedly Mr. Day told the housing authority that it should break up its big segregated projects and that integration was lagging.

Supposedly a spokesman for the Providence Housing Authority used the argument that the authority was concerned with keeping people (white and Negro) "happy" and "not with promoting integration programs."

Goods Sent From NY To SC

Economic Boycott Victims Aided By 'Mercy Caravan'

Journal & Guide P.1 Sat. 3-24-56 Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK — A six-car "mercy caravan" carrying thousands of garments and shoes for men, women and children and a heavy load of canned foods gathered by the National Committee for Rural Schools left New York City Friday, March 16 for Columbus, S. C. Volunteer drivers pushed the express run through in 18 hours of steady driving.

The entire shipment is now being distributed to needy families in Ellery, Orangeburg and Clarendon Counties, S. C., where much of the Negro farming population is destitute in the face of underground reprisals that took place when they practically unanimously signed petitions for the integration of their schools. The NCRS sent cash contributions last week for the purchase of seeds and farming implements.

• • •

RENDEVOUS point for the caravan, consisting of 5 sedans and a station wagon, was Public School No. 2, the Bronx. Co-leaders were Richard Parris, New York City School teacher and NCRS board member, and Richard Gangel, union leader. Delivery point was the NCRS Clothing and Food Bank, 1719 Taylor street, Columbia, S. C. The office is headed by the Rev. A. C. Redd.

Clarendon county, one of the depressed areas for which clothing and food is intended, has strong memories of the long legal struggle that led finally to the historic Supreme Court Anti-Segregation ruling. Judge J. Waties Waring, who became national president of the NCRS following his retirement as Federal Judge, handed down the early historic anti-segregation decision, the substance of which was eventually upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

The NCRS, consisting of several hundred educators, labor, professional and civic leaders is entering upon its eighth year of dedication to the promotion of adequate unsegregated school facilities for all children in the kindergarten through high school age groups.

Send "Mercy Caravan" To Aid Destitute S. Carolina Negro Farmers

Advocate P.1 Sat. 3-24-56 Jackson, Miss.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 19— A six-car "mercy caravan" carrying thousands of garments and shoes for men, women and children and a heavy load of canned foods gathered by the National Committee for Rural Schools will leave New York City, tomorrow, (Fri., Mar. 16) for Columbus, S. C. Volunteer drivers expect to push the express run through in 18 hours of steady driving.

The entire shipment will be immediately distributed to needy families in Ellery, Orangeberg and Clarendon Counties, S. C., where much of the Negro farming population is destitute in the face of underground reprisals that took place when they practically unanimously signed petitions for the integration of their schools. The NCRS sent cash contributions last week for the purchase of seeds and farming implements.

Jackson, Miss.

Rendezvous point for the caravan, consisting of 5 sedans and a station wagon, will be Public School No. 2, 1365 Fulton Avenue at 169th Street, the Bronx at 2 P. M. Co-leaders are Richard Parris, New York City School teacher and NCRS board member, and Richard Gangel, union leader. Delivery point will be the NCRS Clothing and Food Bank, 1719 Taylor Street, Columbia, S. C. The office is headed by the Rev. A. C. Redd.

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Family of 18 Living Like Animals, Given Food, Clothing for Christmas

Courier P.6 Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 12-1-56

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

ORANGEBURG, S. C.— Thanks were said in a million ways without uttering a word by a sharecropper family of 18 near here when interested members of the South Carolina State College community and others "adopted" them for Christmas.

Shelley Harrison and his wife, Ida, and their 16 children who range in age from 3 to 19 years, were found living like animals.

Some of the children were wrapped in newspapers to cover their nakedness from the cold. The stomachs of some of the tots were parched from standing too close and too long around a potbellied stove. None of the children had had a full bath since cold weather set in.

When Charles Pequette, of the South Carolina State College faculty, first visited the Harrisons he and others with him found the children sleeping on the floor or on sacks in two rooms. There was one sheet between them. One little tike explained, "We have to sleep tight to keep warm." Their system must have worked because, except for a few runny noses, they all appeared to be healthy.

The most shocking picture was yet to come. Pequette and the visitors were rendered speechless at the sight of the kitchen. The cooking, such as it is, is prepared on a one eye wood stove. The family had no plates, no knives or forks. The meal is cooked, usually some kind of mush, and set out to cool. Each member of the family scooped out his portion with his hands. For this family of 18 people there are no toilet facilities, not even an outhouse (backyard privy).

The Harrisons are victims of the feudal system of sharecropping, which permits a family to live on the land of another in return for his labor and the labor of each member of his family.

Mrs. Harrison begged this reporter not to mention the name of the man on whose property they live. She told those who were helping that the owner of the property would make them move if the papers reported the story of their experiences as a "cropper" on his land.

Courier Pg Pittsburgh, Pa Dec. 12-29-56

Sharecropper Family—The Harrison family is shown shortly after each member of the family had received clothing and other articles from interested people from nearby Orangeburg, S. C. They received clothes, cooking utensils, knives and forks, beds and bedding, paint and repairs on the house.—Rivera Photo.

NEW INCOME BOOM OF SOUTH REVEALED IN FULBRIGHT STUDY

Commercial Appeal

Economic Advancement Is Often Faster Than In Other Parts Of U. S.

Sat. Herald 2-4-56

AVERAGES STILL TRAIL

Memphis Press

Non-Farm Employment Is Increasing At A Swift Pace — Machinery Helps Agricultural Growth

By KENNETH JOHNSON

The Southern industrial "boom" within recent decades has reversed the usual trend of the South trailing the rest of the nation.

In some instances, the South's per capita income has increased at almost twice the rate of that of the rest of the nation and there also has been a larger increase in industrial jobs than in other areas, a congressional study disclosed Friday.

Prepared By Fulbright

The 11 Southern states still are trailing the rest of the nation in average income, credit and investment facilities, but they have made "remarkable economic progress in the past few decades."

That's the report contained in a study of the South by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee headed by Senator J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.). The report was prepared by Senator Fulbright and his staff with the assistance of the legislative reference service of the Library of Congress.

The Southern per capita income of $1,292 is two-and-a-half times the Southwide 1929 average, while the income of the rest of the nation has increased only by one and a half from the 1929 average.

New Mechanical Aids

Also, during the past 16 years non-agricultural employment in the 11 Southern states increased by 79 per cent, compared with a 63 per cent increase in the other 37 states.

And the report noted further that there has been a "striking" increase on Southern farms of mechanical aids, such as electricity, trucks, tractors and telephones.

The Fulbright committee hinted the South could make even further gains if credit and investment sources could be increased.

"The most important of the South's financial institutions, from the standpoint of facilitating the operation and the growth of her economic enterprises, are the commercial banks," the report noted.

The report covers Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

Led By Florida

Of those states, the leader—economically speaking—has been Florida. The report noted that last year Florida had the highest per capita income of any Southern state ($1,654), to rank 24th in the nation on that score.

Taken as a whole, the average income of persons outside the South still is about 50 per cent higher than in the South, the report said.

Commercial Appeal

Four reasons were given for that:

1. The proportion of persons engaged in farming is twice as great in the South as in the rest of the nation.

P. 10

2. There is less manufacturing in the South than in the other areas.

3. The South still is largely a rural, rather than urban center and also has a lower level of educational achievement.

4. Southern financial and credit institutions are not as well developed as those in the rest of the nation.

Parallels Traced

The committee study traced some significant parallels between population growth and income, and industrialization and income. It noted that where states have gained population the per capita income was highest, and also that one reason the personal wealth of citizens remained higher in non-South areas was because non-farm pursuits paid higher than the largely agricultural economy which still characterized the South.

Between 1940 and 1955, the report said, Florida and Virginia were two Southern states which actually grew more rapidly in population than the rest of the nation. Arkansas and Mississippi, on the other hand, lost population during that period.

"It is of some significance that the two states which made the highest gains in population also enjoyed the highest per capita income in the South, while the states whose population declined ranked at the bottom, both in the South and in the nation, in terms of per capita income," said the report.

Mississippi Ranks Last

Mississippi, with a per capita income of $946 last year, ranked 48th in the nation, while Arkansas with $1,062 average income ranked 47th, the Fulbright-headed study said.

The South's "catching up" process made its biggest advance during the World War II years and also during the Korean War.

However, last year also produced some significant advances which may mean good news for the South in the next few years ahead. The report noted that in 1955 the South and the Far West led all other regions in the relative rise of per capita income.

How could the South make further advances?

More Industries Urged

The Fulbright report said that one thing would be the development of more industries in the South of the "high income" variety, such as industries based on chemical, petroleum, tobacco, primary metals or paper production. Much of the present expansion in the South is based on manufacture of clothing or apparel, the report explained.

Banks also could take a more prominent role in leading the South further upward, the report said. In that connection it picked up and repeated some advice already voiced by Peter F. Watzek, Crossett, Ark., industrial leader, regarding bank leadership.

"If communities are generally to participate in industrialization, then local commercial banks may have to consider seriously the advice offered them, (by Mr. Watzek) 'make the opportunity to sit down with business people one at a time and talk about what could be done to provide a few more jobs in your town.'"

Bank Resources Limited

In reviewing credit facilities in the 11 Southern states, the report pointed out that resources of Southern banks are too limited to make business loans "of the substantial size that many industries need."

"Moreover, farmers with limited resources have difficulties in obtaining credit for expansion."

As of 1955, the Fulbright committee pointed out, only 72 banks of the 583 banks in the nation having deposits of 50 million dollars or more were located in the South.

Citing further figures, the report listed the Southern states by per capita and their "ranking" in the nation, as follows. The figures can be compared to last year's nationwide per capita income of $1,847 and the South's per capita average of $1,292:

Alabama, $1,181 per capita income, 45th in nation; Arkansas, $1,062, 47th; Florida, $1,654, 24th; Georgia, $1,333, 38th; Kentucky, $1,238, 43rd; Louisiana, $1,333, 38th (tied with Georgia); Mississippi, $946, 48th; North Carolina, $1,236, 44th; South Carolina, $1,108, 46th; Tennessee, $1,256, 41st; Virginia, $1,535, 32nd.

THE SOUTH

Youthful Leaders Desert South, Mrs. Stone Says

Post Times Herald P. 5-b

Washington, D.C.

Feb. 12 2-56

Kathryn Stone, member of the Virginia House of Delegates, told a group of Arlington women yesterday that the South has suffered a "loss of young leadership".

Mrs. Stone of Arlington spoke to the Arlington branch of the American Association of University Women at a luncheon meeting at Central Methodist Church, 4201 North Fairfax dr.

The South's young college graduates, Mrs. Stone said, are being attracted to well-paying jobs outside the area. A resulting lack of informed young leadership has led to "provincialism," she said.

Mrs. Stone cited the state's new no-integration plan for public schools as a sample of what she called "thinking with 19th century facts." She outlined the new state school legislation for the 40 women attending the luncheon.

On The Business Side—

Business Review Says Industry Moving South

BY DON CUMMINS

The U. S. economy has been moving south and west.

That's the report of the Chase Manhattan Bank in its quarterly business review, "Business In Brief."

The report points out the output in these regions has outstripped that of the rest of the nation by a good margin.

The growing industrialization is given as the major reason for growth in the South while influx of new population and new industry is responsible for growth in the West.

Business In Brief said the resurgent South, with per capita income up 45 per cent and overall income up more than 60 per cent has enjoyed the greatest percentage rise in average income and output.

At the same time, the publication says, while income gains in the South have been greatest percentagewise, per capita income still lags behind that of the rest of the nation.

Per capita income is 35 per cent below that of the Pacific states and more than 20 per cent below the national average.

Alabama has had a 3 per cent growth in population between 1947 and 1955 while personal income has risen 48 per cent.

The state is the third lowest in population growth and fourth lowest in personal income gains among the 16 Southern states, the publication reports.

"But the South is catching up. Industry is more diversified and the economy is better balanced than ever before. As these trends continue, the differential between the South and the rest of the nation should continue to narrow.

South's Industrial Gains Cited as Governors Meet

Times-Picayune
Tues. 9-11-56

Rise of 1000 New Plants Annually Hailed

New Orleans, La.

By EDGAR POE
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., Sept. 10—More than 1000 new plants are rising each year on the South's industrial horizon, Southern governors were told Monday.

During the first six months of this year more than 550 plants, representing billions of dollars of capital, have been located. Almost without exception, industrial development experts foresee a brilliant future for the South in the years ahead, the chief executives were told.

The report of the Southern Association of Science and Industry was read by Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas, chairman of a governor's subcommittee of the nonprofit, nonpolitical organization founded in 1941.

The Arkansan said the facts and figures flatly refute the suggestions that racial tensions might discourage location of new industries in Dixie. He said research by SASI proves that "this is merely wishful thinking on the part of the South's competitors, and has no basis in fact."

Adm. Radford Speaks

Admiral Arthur Radford, chairman of the joint chiefs of staffs, speaking at the state dinner, expressed the opinion that the Communist bloc will continue to pursue any policy that is to the advantage of the Communists. He declared that the free peoples everywhere must face up to the responsibilities in an all-out struggle for men's minds.

Gov. Frank G. Clement of Tennessee, chairman, rapped the Southern Governors' 22nd Annual Meeting to order Monday morning at the Greenbrier, a mountain spa. The conference concludes Wednesday. Clement appointed the only Republican governor present, Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland, chairman of the resolutions committee, and Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas chairman of the nominating committee. The 1957 autumn conference is expected to be held at Sea Island, Ga.

Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida, chairman of the Southern Regional Educational Board, said research from the board's professional staff indicates the South faces an increased enrollment in its colleges and universities in the next 10 years of from 55 to 85 per cent.

"If we remain static in our thinking," he said, "this rising enrollment can be an enormous burden and a problem of grave concern. But we can, by planning, convert the problem into an opportunity. . . . It seems to me we must take advantage of all our resources of oil and ore for industry, of land, and sun and water for agriculture and, most important of all, we must take advantage of our Southern manpower and brainpower for the leadership we will need."

Under the Southern Regional Educational Board states can and do pay out-of-state tuition to students attending certain institutions of higher learning in another state under a compact the states have approved between themselves.

'South on Trial'

Gov. Clement in his "keynote address" pointed with pride and viewed with alarm some of the things going on in Dixie today. He declared that the South is on trial and is the subject of harsh criticism from other parts of the nation and the world.

"Today the South groans with a wrenching, agonizing social problem," he said. ". . . I can only say all justice does not lie on either side, but about the ultimate issue of that groaning, I am optimistic. This trial will not prevent the South from making future contributions to the nation. . . ."

The 37-year-old Tennessean said the purpose of the conference was for the governors to join hands and work toward closing the economic gaps between the South and other parts of the nation. While the South's progress has been spectacular, he said, the per capita income is still only two-thirds of that of the nation as a whole.

12 Southern Presidents

After pointing out that the Old South has known its deep sorrows, and as a land of legend, of hallowed and heroic memories, Clement pointed with pride when he said that of the nation's 33 presidents, the South has contributed 12.

Leaving his prepared text to speak extemperaneously, Clement defended his use of state troops recently in the Clinton, Tenn., school riot. He dispatched several hundred troops and some heavy armor to the area as a result of the uprising growing out of 15 Negro students seeking to enter the Anderson County High school of 800 white students.

Clement said as long as he is governor Tennessee "will not tolerate any outside agitators, for or against integration." He called the Clinton incident a tragedy.

Admiral Radford in a frank dinner address told the governors and their wives and their guests that too many young men are coming into the armed forces with too little understanding of their citizenship responsibilities. As a result when they are sent overseas they are not well enough equipped, he said, to convince others that the path of freedom is the best path.

Return to Civil Life

He said there are nearly three million men and women in the armed services. Their over-all average age is just under 23. Next year, as this year, more of these young people will be graduated from the armed forces and returned to civil life than will be graduated from all the colleges and universities in this country combined.

"My own hopes for our young men and women," said Radford, "are purposely high and idealistic. My aim is to have them display to the world top-level exemplary conduct. My target is long-time security."

Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia, chairman of the freight rate section, said the fight to obtain an equitable adjustment of the railroad rates on grain and grain products from, to and between points in the South remains the No. 1 freight rate matter confronting Southern states.

Asserting that a formal complaint was filed with the interstate commerce commission in September, 1955, and is still pending, Gov. Griffin paid tribute to the work by former Gov. Hugh L. White of Mississippi in his long work to equalize the freight rates in the South. Griffin said White's successor, Gov. J. P. Coleman, regretted he could not attend the current conference. He said Gov. Coleman told him recently he had been away from his office so much in recent months he felt he must stay on the job at Jackson.

Declaring that the South is the fastest-growing section of the country, the Georgian said it is obvious that transportation is the key to continued industrial growth.

The Negro In That Market

Weekly
(Houston Informer)

Electric power interests in Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi are advertising: "The South is its own best market." One such advertisement says: "Once most of the South's finished goods and raw materials were shipped out, consumed elsewhere. Today, markets in Dixie have developed . . . caught fire, and the South now mixes its gracious way of living with the greatest economic growth of this generation."

New Orleans, La.

These electric power interests predict "that the last half of the twentieth century belong to the South."

It all depends. This cannot reach its full fruition if the South goes hell-bent upon its defiance of the Law of the Land, as defined by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is too late in the day to try to resurrect the slave psychology of a century ago, and try to win by other means the war against freedom which the South fought and lost in the Civil War.

The South cannot have the last half of the twentieth century unless America can preserve its leadership of the free world, and unless that free world can survive and win the minds of the people around the globe. If

Russia wins with its Godless Communism, America cannot be the leading country of the world at the end of the century. The South cannot have the last half of this century unless America can have it.

The overwhelming majority of the peoples of the world today is colored. That majority is not white. America cannot win the minds and the hearts of this colored majority if it permits the South to have its way with the constitutional rights of colored people here in America. In self-defense America had to put down the soulless slaveholders at the middle of the last century. In the same self-defense America must put down those who seek in this mid-century to preserve as much as possible of the slave conditions of a century ago.

It is as simple as that. The South can have the last half of the twentieth century only to the extent that America has it. Neither can have it by keeping the Negro down. The South cannot be its own best market in the fullest sense unless the Negro is a completely free and first-class citizen in that market.

together this very evening, here at the altar."

Months later, she stood there again. Her face was just as radiant. Her smile just as bright. "Well," she said, "God answered our prayer, but He said 'no'." The tears came into her pretty eyes. But none of the light of hope and courage went away.

RECONCILIATION

"My son sleeps on a rough Korean hillside, and I am going to leave him there, in God's keeping," she said. "This terrible thing broke my heart, but I know now what the Book means about 'All things working together for our good!' I am a better, finer, more tolerant, understanding woman because it happened."

Long after she had gone, the sound of her voice lingered in my mind. An only son. The "apple of her eye," the joy of her heart.

It was faith that enabled her to pick up those broken and bleeding threads of life and knit them together in heroic fashion.

The apostle Paul could have avoided a lot of tribulation if he had been willing to smother the voice of duty calling him to a life of suffering and pain. We can all escape if we are willing to pay the price.

The price is even more cruel than the tribulation. It takes a real person to walk into the flame—but that is the way of final victory.

Supersonic Air Age Industries Choose Fla. for Plant Sites

Big Companies to Spend Millions On Factories, Employ Thousands

By CHARLES HESSER
Staff Writer, The Miami Daily News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 22—Florida is being geared to take its place among the leading states of the supersonic air age. It is rapidly coming to the forefront in the jet engine and aircraft, missiles and electronics field.

Such giants in the industry as the Glenn L. Martin Co., Pratt and Whitney, Howard Hughes, Hamilton Standard Division of United Aircraft and the Minneapolis-Honeywell Co. have chosen Florida as a site for aircraft developments.

Martin has just purchased a 10-square-mile tract near Orlando which will be used to fill the company's commitments in electronics, nucleonics, missiles and piloted aircraft. It paid $1,275,000 for the plant site.

Pratt and Whitney will start construction shortly on a $42,000,000 jet engine plant near West Palm Beach.

Jet Plane Plant

jet engines. The plant will develop engines of an unbelievable 50,000 horsepower — some five times more powerful than jets presently in use.

Parkins said that approximately 2,000 engineers, scientists and technical personnel would be required in the jet engine design, test and development as now conceived and several thousand additional production workers will be needed when engine manufacture is begun.

He said company surveys showed that many engineers and technicians, now unwilling to work in Northern states, would join the company if it had a Florida auxiliary.

In nailing down the P&W plant for Florida, the State Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission gave the aircraft company 7,000 acres of land it owned for 9,000 P&W had purchased.

Actual construction of the jet engine center will begin as soon as a three-mile access road now under construction is completed.

Many rumors have surrounded the location of the Howard Hughes plant since the multimillionnaire announced his plans. Agents of Del Webb, Phoenix, Ariz., contractor, who has been representing Hughes in his Florida negotiations, have been inspecting various sites over the state for the past few weeks.

A formal announcement from Hughes as to the location is expected next month.

Webb has indicated that Hughes' Florida enterprise may employ as many as 16,000 workers.

Hughes' Florida plant may be a division of his Hughes Tool Co. and manufacture jet transports. He has requested permission from the Civil Aeronautics Board for Trans World Airlines, another of his interests, to purchase 25 jet airliners from the tool company.

work for many subconstractors of various types in numerous Florida communities along with satellite and supplier firms."

Fuller said the P&W plant "will almost certainly enable us to surpass in the last half of

FLORIDA

this year even the record-breaking total of 18,000 new manufacturing jobs created during the first six months of the year."

Site Permits Tests

Wright A. Parkins, general manager of the company, said the site was chosen because it is isolated enough to permit test and development of highly advanced and extremely powerful

Industry and Tourists Have Made South Georgia's Jesup a Boom Town

By MARGARET SHANNON

JESUP IS on the bluff side of the Altamaha River. It's about five miles from the center of town to the river. On the other side, the flatwoods sprawl out toward Ludowici for five or six miles.

Until late years, the flatwoods were considered good chiefly for scrub cattle, which roamed the swampy tangle of forest and underbrush like an open range in the West.

The lay of the land is significant. "Jesup's lucky to be on the bluff side," one citizen observed. "That got us the mill."

"The mill" is the 25-million-dollar cellulose plant of Rayonier, Inc., which employs 500 and pays them $2,500,000 a year. That's already. By late 1957, production capacity will be doubled and 350 workers added.

"Let's see," said Fred B. Doherty, picking up his slide rule. "The payroll will be four million dollars annually then." Mr. Doherty is Rayonier's Southeastern manager. Jesup is his headquarters, too.

Mr. Doherty said the mill pays out about as much for pulpwood as it does in salaries and most of the pulpwood comes from within a 30-mile radius of Jesup. It takes no slide rule to figure out that Rayonier currently is giving the economy of Jesup and environs at least a five-million-dollar-a-year boost.

This time four years ago, construction hadn't even started on the mill. What has come to Jesup therefore has come fast. The 1950 census gave the town a population of 4,605. The Chamber of Commerce estimates the present population at 6,500 to 7,000, and that's not bragging.

In other words, Jesup is a boom town. The mill is the big, but not the only, reason U.S. Highway 301, about the most popular route there is to Florida these days, dumps a good tourist trade right into Jesup's lap. The town still has the assets that made it tick in the past—a shirt factory, a furniture plant, the farm trade.

A man who loves to talk about Jesup is Tindall Littlefield, who has a furniture store. His family has been in Jesup for several generations, and he was city engineer for years.

Margaret Shannon's column appears regularly in the daily Atlanta Journal.

"Jesup was a cultural center in the old days," he said the other day, sitting in Logan Dent's office. Mr. Dent is a Buick dealer and president of the Jesup and Wayne County Chamber of Commerce.

"But it got away from that." Mr. Littlefield continued. "We were a country town. Did you know we've got more children in school now than we had people in the whole town in 1940?

"We were lucky to get the type of mill we did. It's a chemical cellulose plant, and it brought in a higher type person than some industries might have.

"We received a cross-section of the nation. They've come here from as far off as Washington state. You know what we've got? A general melting pot, as they refer to it in New York. Right here in Jesup.

"Two young doctors have moved here and a young lawyer. The mill has a lot of engineers. We have more professional men in Jesup than any town its size I know of. The only thing we don't like is all that traffic on Cherry street."

POST-WAR BUSINESS INCREASES IN SOUTH

Manufacturing And Jobs Show Rise, Term, 7 STATES ARE SURVEYED

By The Associated Press

ATLANTA, April 29.—Vast expansion in major segments of the business economy of seven Southeastern states was reported Sunday by the Atlanta office of the United States Department of Commerce.

The office released final figures on increases since World War II in the fields of commerce and industry in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee and the Carolinas.

Increases Listed

Among the increases reported were: Bank deposits—Up more than three billion dollars, going from $9,800,000,000 to 13 billions in the post-war period.

Net value of goods manufactured — $3,078,300,000 increase, $5.900,000,000 to nine billions.

Persons employed in manufacturing — Increased 280,500, going from 1,400,000 to 1,600,000.

Salaries and wages paid persons in manufacturing rose $1,990,500,000, from $2,800,000,000 to $4,800,000,000.

Value of new construction more than doubles, one billion dollars to $2,400,000,000, an increase of $1,353,500,000.

Motors Show Rise

There was a 3,668,000 increase in motor vehicle registrations, rising from 3,900,000 to 7,600,000.

Personal income also showed a healthy jump, $17,200,000,000 to $26,400,000,000, an increase of $9,192,000,000.

During the post-war period, the population of the region rose from 19,373,000 to 22,202,000, an increase of 2,829,000.

MEMPHIS GOOD SITE FOR PAPER INDUSTRY

Rotarians Told Hardwood Pulp Plant Needed

COULD USE LOW GRADES

Memphis is most strategically located for a hardwood pulp paper plant, Dr. J. Alfred Hall, director of the Department of Agriculture Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., told Memphis Rotarians yesterday.

"And the greatest future for the hardwood business is in pulping," Dr. Hall declared. "Increase in American population demands that we increase the pulp paper supply by a million pounds a year."

Industry Already Changing

Hardwood already is being used in pulp paper manufacture, Dr. Hall stated. Crossett Lumber Co. has just completed a new plant at Crossett, Ark., to use hardwoods in the manufacture of milk bottle caps and cartons. Bowater Corp. at Calhoun, Tenn., is preparing to use hardwoods, and a paper manufacturer in Indiana is turning from straw to hardwood.

Dr. Hall warned the audience that the hardwood industry, of which Memphis is the center, faces increasing competition from sheet materials, because of the saving in applying them from a standpoint of labor.

"The hardwood industry," he said, "must turn its attention more and more to converting hardwoods into sheet materials."

Use Low-Grade Hardwoods

This, he explained, could use up more and more of the low-grade hardwoods, such as hickory.

Discussing the timber supply of the nation, Dr. Hall declared thata on the face, it appears excellent, because it is in balance and total cutting is not as great as total growth.

The hardwood situation, however, is not so good. Hardwood lost one its greatest markets in the development of the automobile. As a result, hardwood producers, to meet competition, high-graded the forests too much, taking only the best and leaving the bad. Because of this, hardwood forests generally are not in as good position as they should be.

45 Per Cent In Tree Farms

Tree farming accounts for only 45 per cent of the total timber supply. Fifty-five per cent is in the hands of small owners and these forests, he said, are not in good shape. "That's where we must work to obtain proper management."

He particularly urged that the habit in the Ozarks and other regions, of burning over hardwood forests be stopped through education.

"People seem to burn for any reason in the world — to kill snakes, kill chiggers or to kill malaria."

He pointed out 140 industries in Memphis, not including furniture plants are dependent upon wood.

South's Industry Lure Dulled?—'Hogwash!'

BY BOB SIBLEY

Reports that the segregation issue has caused the South to lose its appeal to industry were labeled "hogwash" in Atlanta Thursday.

E. A. Yates Jr., manager of Georgia Power Co.'s industrial development division, declared, "This is just propaganda—a bunch of hogwash."

Yates said his division has worked with 50 per cent more companies locating in Georgia during January and February this year than in the same months of 1955.

BIG PAYROLL RISE

"We had 27 new industries with a capital investment of $6,725,000 actually sign power contracts during January and February compared with 18 industries and a capital investment of only $908,000 in the first two months last year," Yates said.

PERRY, Fla., March 29 (AP). Buckeye Cellulose Corp. which turns pulpwood into cellulose for cigarette filters, rayon fabrics and film manufacturing, today announced a 20-million-dollar expansion program for its Foley pulp mill here.

By further comparison, the Georgia Power Co. official said the latest plants will provide 1,412 jobs with a $5 million payroll compared with 331 jobs and a $900,000 payroll in 1955.

Yates said the segregation issue did not figure in the decision of two companies—mentioned by a syndicated columnist—not to come to North Carolina and Georgia. "If the writer had dug further into the story, the true facts would have been found."

"NEVER HEARD SUCH"

Walter Cates, executive vice president of the Georgia State Chamber of Commerce, termed the reports "preposterous."

Cates said he has been in the business fulltime 14 years "and I've never heard the segregation issue used as an objection to locating a plant in the South."

Blasting the reports as "completely erroneous," Cates said the State Chamber has had at least 25 per cent more inquiries this year than in 1955.

Scott Candler, Georgia secretary of commerce, said the reports were a "propaganda campaign carried on by certain newspapers and national magazines."

Candler said his department considered one or two inquiries a day good last year, but "we now get five to 10 a day."

C. P. Quattlebaum of Atlanta, Southern representative of the H. K. Ferguson Co., said he has traveled in five Southern states during the past two months and has heard nothing to substantiate the reports.

S. Hadley Brown, Brunswick realtor, said he has been in the business since 1926 and "I have never heard the segregation issue as an objection."

South, Once Disease-Ridden, Now Is Healthy as Any Area

Herald Miami, Fla. P. 19-A
Heal. 5-2-56

By NIXON SMILEY
Herald Staff Writer

REIDSVILLE, Ga. — A series of articles about the changing South would not be complete if no mention were made of the South's changing health conditions.

SMILEY

Thirty years ago there was no life insurance company foolish enough to bet that a South Georgian baby would live to reach 40. Today the life expectancy of any Southerner is equal to that of anyone in the rest of the country, and in some places in the South maybe it's a little better.

But when I was growing up in Tattnall County in the 1920s, such diseases as typhoid, diphtheria and tuberculosis were common. Hookworm troubles were universal among barefoot farm children, and the dietary skin disease, pellagra, was far from rare among the grownups.

Even as late as 1935, deaths caused by typhoid, malaria, whooping cough, diphtheria and tuberculosis totaled 100 out of every 100,000 population. Last year there were no deaths from typhoid or malaria, while diphtheria and whooping cough deaths averaged less than 1 per 100,000 population.

Deaths from tuberculosis last year were 8 per 100,000 population, compared with 67 per 100,000 in 1935.

I have no idea what the figures might have been for these deaths in Tattnall County during the early 1920s, but they certainly were just as high, and probably much higher, than those for 1935.

Doctors were scarce in Georgia in the 1920s. I can recall hearing of only one doctor in the county. There were no state health clinics as there are today, and if there was any such thing as a state sanitation law, it was not applied in Tattnall County.

I don't recall that I ever went to see a doctor or a dentist until I was approaching 20, and that was after I had left Georgia. But I do remember the fuss the country folks put up when they received notice that a doctor would visit Tattnall County schools to vaccinate their children against smallpox.

Today Georgia has some 250 hospitals and clinics. Forty-eight hospitals have been built in the last five years, while 76 have been enlarged. At present $74,000,000 is being spent on four new hospitals, and plans have been completed for six more.

Health improvement programs also have been under way in other Southern states, and several of the South's medical schools have reputations equal to the best in the North.

Such diseases as malaria and typhoid, so common in the South in former days, have disappeared.

Improved diet also has helped the health of Southerners. The old diet of cornbread, syrup and bacon was not varied often enough with fresh vegetables or fresh meat, milk and eggs.

There were hens about the barn, and cows, too. But both the hens and the cows were inefficient producers. When a hen got too old to lay and too tough to eat, she just lived on until she died of old age. Neither the farmer nor his wife knew the first thing about how to manage a poultry flock.

The only milk cow was the pineywoods cow, which gave hardly enough milk for her calf, much less a hungry farm family.

With the help of county and home demonstration agents, coupled with improved sanitation, the general health and well-being of the Southern farm family have been vastly improved.

I had my share of "grounditch," as hookworm was called. And I realize that I must have been anemic and weak when I was a boy. I used to get tired as heck after plowing all day, especially if I had hunted 'coons most of the night before.

Racial tension is Dixie industry block

Afro-American P. 5
Sat. 4-7-56
Baltimore, Md.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Boyd Campbell, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, told a group of businessmen and industry leaders here last week that racial tensions may hurt southern industrial progress.

The Jackson, Miss. official stated these views at the Southern Industrial Relations Conference which was attended by both northern and southern industrialists and businessmen.

"We all know that some northern concerns have moved south, or have though about moving south to escape tension," he said, with "hopes of conducting their business in an orderly, fair and equitable way."

* * *

HE EXPLAINED that this was in the past however, and that northern industries probably won't be willing to cope with an unfamilar type of tension now.

Campbell blasted the NAACP following a statement on the "vast improvement in race relationship and progress of southern colored education, health and economic opportunity."

He claimed this progress halted "when the NAACP spurred by local colored leadership and by aggressive and intolerable methods, undertook to speedily compel a condition contrary to the Anglo-Saxon tradition."

* * *

THE SPEAKER, who is also chairman of the board of the Mississippi School Supply Company and head of numerous other Mississippi organizations added:

"History does not record a single instance of compulsory integration. It will not do so in this instance.

Industrial Relations In The South

News P. 16

Problems in labor-management relations faced by employers and employes in the South will be reviewed and discussed at the Southern States Industrial Relations Conference to be held in Birmingham Wednesday. Sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the Alabama State and Birmingham Chambers of Commerce, the conference is expected to be attended by business men from all parts of the region.

Mon. 3-26-56

Topics to be discussed at morning, luncheon, afternoon and dinner sessions include supplementary unemployment compensation, secondary boycotts, identifying the interests of labor and management, significance of the AFL-CIO merger, the future in collective bargaining, special problems of Southern employers, and relations between employers and the National Labor Relations Board. Among the speakers will be Boyd Campbell, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Frank B. Cliffe, vice president of the H. J. Heinz Company, Pittsburgh; Charles H. Smith, Jr., president of The Steel Improvement and Forge Company, Cleveland; Benjamin R. Miller, director of the industrial relations department of the American Trucking Associations, Washington; Richard P. Doherty, president, Television-Radio Management Corporation, Washington; G. Maynard Smith, Atlanta attorney; Jonathan C. Gibson, vice president and general counsel of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway System, Chicago; and Theophil C. Kammholz, general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, Washington.

The conference should interest many Alabama business men and those who attend should find it enlightening and rewarding.

SOUTH'S PAPER NEEDS VIEWED WITH CONCERN

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Jour.

Growth May Lag Behind Demand, Parley Told

Sat. 6-9-56

KNOXVILLE, June 8.—(UP)—A paper manufacturing executive Friday expressed "real concern" as to whether the South will be able to grow enough pulpwood to keep up with the booming demand.

P. 17

J. W. McSwiney of Dayton, Ohio, told the American Society of Civil Engineers that the pulp and paper industry in the South has grown at the rate of 700 per cent in the past 26 years, while national growth of the industry has been about 170 per cent.

"There is a continuing and growing demand for pulp and paper to the extent that real concern is expressed as to whether the South will be able in years to come to grow sufficient softwood pulpwood to support this industry," he said.

Mr. McSwiney said the pulp and paper industry in the South has created values 2¼ times the replacement value of the total Southern industry as it erists in the South today for some 1,765,371 landowners.

"The future impact of the Southern pulp and paper industry is in the hands of all the landowners because the growth of the pulp and paper industry in the future is geared directly to our handling of Southern timbered lands. It behooves every citizen in the South to be concerned and ready to support care, development, and perpetuation of timbered lands."

Mr. McSwiney, executive vice president of the Mead Corp., was among the speakers at final sessions of the ASCE national convention.

South's Farm Loss Offset by Industry

Times
Tues. 1-3-56

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — The South's expanding industrialization yielded bounteously in 1955, setting new records in manufacturing, merchandising and non-farm employment.

Business stability and resourcefulness were the principal items in the region's economic strongbox. They not only were the vehicles for offsetting an agricultural income soft-spot during the year, but they sent the South into 1956 with a high promise of continued plenitude.

For the fourth successive year the main chink in the over-all economic armor was a slight decline in net farm income.

However, the farm situation was spotty, with gains in some states and losses in others. Generally good weather and skillful modern farming gave a generous year-end spurt to farm income cash receipts that had been aggravated for the previous three years by severe drought.

The peach crop was lost because of an early freeze and cash receipts from farm marketing were in decline in four of seven southeastern states. Yet because of cash receipt gains of roughly 4 per cent in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, strongly diversified crop areas, the region as a whole reflected a small increase in gross farm income, although spiraling farm costs reduced on net income.

Total Farm Income Up

Total farm income for the first nine months of 1954 was $1,864,000,000. For the same period in 1955 it was $1,823,000,000. The surging last-quarter of 1955 seemed certain to result in more cash receipts, perhaps 5 per cent.

In the South's burgeoning industrialization, there was both expansion and depth.

Brunswick A. Bagdon, director of the Southern regional office of the United States Department of Labor, reported that total non-farm employment in eight Southeastern states had reached an all-time high of 6,232,100 in October. Indications were that this figure was sustained in the closing two months.

The non-farm employment figure for the ten-month period was up 200,600, over the similar period for 1954. The previous record of 6,187,700 workers was set in December, 1952.

Factory employment increases were steady in manufacturing, chemicals, apparel and non-electrical machinery groups. The only declines of any magnitude, Mr. Bagdon reported, occurred in the transportation equipment and tobacco products industries.

Another indicator of better business conditions reported by Mr. Bagdon was an average increase of 1.2 hours in the work week and a 5-cent rise in gross average hourly earnings from 1954. Unemployment compensation claims were down 26.5 per cent from 1954 and insured unemployment was 37 per cent below the previous year. The cost of living index was stable.

Bank Deposits Rise

Merrill C. Lofton, Southern field manager for the United States Department of Commerce, said indications at year's end were that bank deposits would exceed $13,000,000,000, bank debits would be above $100,000,000,000, the value of construction work would exceed $1,000,000,000. In addition, he said, 15,000 new business corporations would have entered the region, 4,000,000,000 telephones would be in operation for business and residential purposes, approximately 100,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of electrical energy would have been produced for utility and industrial uses, railroads in the area would have handled more than $1,000,000,000 worth of freight and airlines would have carried between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 revenue passengers.

One of the brightest spots in the area's economy was that of retail sales. In Atlanta and Birmingham, Ala., and Charlotte, N. C., gains over last year were being measured in 17 and 19 per cent brackets. For the first three-quarters of 1955 the dollar volume of retail sales other than in large chains was more than $28,000,000,000, roughly a $2,000,000,000 increase over 1954.

Other business advances that marked 1955 and were expected to carry into 1956 were:

¶Private and public construction, particularly industrial facilities, highways and schools was expected to increase by 5 to 10 per cent in 1956, although tightening of mortgage money was a problem of some areas.

¶Virtually all metropolitan areas showed gains in the number of new dwelling units authorized by building permits.

¶Cotton consumption at year's end was 8 per cent above that in 1954, pulpwood consumption was 27 per cent higher, and commercial slaughterings were 10 per cent higher.

¶The five customs districts embracing the port cities in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and the Carolinas showed an 8 per cent gain in value of exports and 12 per cent rise in imports.

DIXIE HAS FOURTH OF U.S. INDUSTRY

Times

One New Plant a Day Opened in Area During Post-War Boom, Survey Finds

Tues. 1-3-56

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The South's proportion of the nation's manufacturing facilities increased from 9 per cent in 1900 to nearly 25 per cent in 1955, the Southern Association of Science and Industry reports.

Of the $26,000,000,000 expended by the Government and private industry for wartime construction, $11,500,000,000 was spent in the South, doubling the area's industrial plant capacity, the association noted.

At the height of the construction boom that followed World War II, an average of one new multimillion dollar plant started operating in the South each working day of the year, a rate that was maintained for nearly three successive years, the association reported.

The South now has 15,000 manufacturing establishments employing fifty or more workers. Its industrial output has increased from $11,000,000,000 in 1939 to nearly $60,000,000,000 in 1955, the association declared.

The association recently completed a survey of the South's economic growth for presentation to the annual Southern Governors' Conference.

The survey showed that the Gulf area, which includes Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and northwest Florida, had accounted for one-sixth of all the industrial construction in the country during the last ten years.

The value of the construction in the Gulf area was placed at $3,250,000,000, six times the value of all industry built in the New England area during the same period.

Twenty-six per cent of the total business volume in the South is provided by manufacturing activities, the survey showed, while the share for the country as a whole is 33 per cent.

The South has an abundance of water resources, with an average rainfall of forty inches and with numerous streams and rivers ideally located for plant sites, the survey noted. In Alabama, it said, 500 potential plant sites have been marked out, all of which are flood-free and are on streams with a minimum-month daily flow of 50,000,000 gallons. It noted that the South was using only 4 per cent of its available water supplies.

The region was found to have abundant supplies of energy sources, such as petroleum, natural gas and coal. The South has 80 per cent of the natural gas reserves of the nation, 70 per cent of the petroleum reserves and 20 per cent of the coal reserves.

3,000 NEW PLANTS LIKELY FOR SOUTH

Times

Survey Finds That Many Big Factories Will Be Set Up in Next Decade

Tues. 1-3-56

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA—More than 3,000 new multimillion-dollar manufacturing plans will be erected in the South in the next ten years, according to a survey made by the Southern Association of Science and Industry.

The association reported that 200 of the manufacturing plants will have to be built for the manufacture of products not yet invented or developed, but which are "reasonable expectations" in line with the advances in modern industrialization and technological growth throughout the country.

At least fifteen of the plants will be for the manufacture of pleasure boats and sporting goods to meet the expanded recreational facilities and tourist trade of the region, the report added.

Approximately 100 of the new plants will be constructed to manufacture industrial machinery and equipment that is called for by the region's present economic growth. At least 250 new textile mills will be situated in the South in the next decade, the association reported.

This economic expansion at the factory level, the report said, will result in the employment of 10,000 more trained scientists in the same period because of the concomitant need for industrial research laboratories to develop new industrial products and processes.

The association said that the Southern states would see the establishment of about 1,000 new research laboratories in the next ten years. At the same time it warned that unless technical educational facilities in the region were enlarged it would be necessary for the South to "import" graduate scientists and technicians from other areas of the country.

The report held that while economic expansion would result in a 30 to 50 per cent increase in worker output, the South still would provide new employment for more than 1,000,000 workers.

The output of goods and services in the South in 1975 will be twice what it was in 1950, the report predicted. This would mean that the South finally would reach the national average in income per person, the report said.

BIG INDUSTRIAL YEAR HAILED IN MISSISSIPPI

Commercial Appeal

10,070 Jobs Added With Pay Rolls Of $25,175,000

MANY PLANTS EXPANDED

Sun. 1-1-56

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 31.—Mississippi's best industrialization year ended Saturday with a record of 94 new and expanded manufacturing plants being added to provide 10,070 jobs with annual pay rolls of $25,175,000.

Investments in the new industries attracted under the Balance Agriculture With Industry program, inaugurated in 1936 by Gov. Hugh White, totaled $35,000,000 during the year.

Nearer Balance

The over-all manufacturing pay rolls in 1955 amounted to an estimated $262,500,000, to bring industry nearer to a balance with agriculture. Total manufacturing industry jobs in 1955 were 104,909.

H. V. Allen Jr., executive director of the Agricultural and Industrial Board, said in the past six years a total of 325 new or expanded plants have come into being in Mississippi, accounting for 36,563 new job opportunities.

Of the 94 plants in 1955, 67 were new industries and 27 expansions of existing plants.

Only 25 of them were financed under the BAWI law for which bonds of $4,955,000 were approved for providing plants and sites for the new citizens. The obligations will be amortized with rentals paid by the occupying industries.

Largest entry in 1955 was the $18,000,000 Black Creek Oil Refinery near Purvis in Lamar County, on which construction begins in the new year. It will refine an estimated 12,000 barrels of gasoline daily for the Pontiac Eastern Corp. for distribution by Gulf Oil Corp.

Mississippi crude oil production from the Baxterville field in Lamar-Marion Counties, and the Heidelberg field in Jasper County will be utilized.

Mr. Allen attributes the increase in industries to three major factors:

Mississippi's excellent location with respect to expanding Southern markets, abundant physical resources, and its determined human resources. The apparel industry in 1955 accounted for the largest number of new plants, 16, and expansions, 10. woodworking and furniture were close behind with 13 new plants and seven expansions.

Other Lines

The metal working industry built 10 of the new plants in Mississippi in 1955, and accounted for five expansions. Food processing and stone, clay and ceramic industries each built seven new plants, with expansions recorded for three food processing plants.

The petroleum, chemical and fertilizer industries were responsible for four new plants and expansions of two existing installations.

The 10 remaining new plants covered a wide variety of manufactured products.

Based on Mississippi's industrial expansion during the past six years, Mr. Allen predicts that Mississippi should have 25,000 new industrial job opportunities developed within the next

five years which will add $62,500,000 in manufacturing pay rolls annually.

Types of manufacturing most likely to grow in Mississippi, according to Mr. Allen, are in the field of chemistry, wood working and furniture, metal fabricating, and textiles.

"Growth and expansion of markets is considered a principal reason for continued growth of manufacturing facilities in an area which is rich in raw materials," he said. "The growth of industry also will provide job opportunities for those people who already have been displaced from farming pursuits because of mechanization and diversification of agriculture.

Per capita income in Mississippi, still the lowest in the nation, increased from $550 in 1944 to almost $900 in 1954.

Based on this year's industrial activity and excellent crop reports, Mr. Allen predicts per capita income will exceed $900 for 1955.

SOUTH TO FACE INDUSTRY SHIFT

Must Learn Mass Techniques, C of C Group Told

If Southern industry is to prosper the Southern industrialist must learn the technique of large-scale mass production, large capital investment and skill in managing people.

"Only in this way can sufficient Southern ownership be maintained to provide a healthy balance between absentee and native ownership," Dr. F. F. Bradshaw, president of Richards, Bellows Henry and Co. Inc., told the members council of the Chamber of Commerce Thursday.

Southern industry is facing a shift from proprietor-operated to management-operated plants, added the speaker, who addressed the Council at the Roosevelt hotel. Which means, said Dr. Bradshaw, that "many Southern proprietors of companies will face the necessity of either rapid expansion and a rapid learning of the techniques of large scale operation, merger with other Southern proprietor-owned companies or absorption into stronger, more economically operated national companies."

Southern Ownership

The speaker said he believes "it will mean much for the welfare of the Southern states if predominantly Southern industries is, for a while, largely Southern owned and operated rather than Northern owned and operated.

"One way is for Southern capitalist to buy into national companies. The other is for Southern owned manufacturers to expand, merge, capitalize and compete."

Dr. Bradshaw said in learning how to manage people, the Southern manager has both an asset and liability.

"His asset is that he has grown up with the people that he is to manage. He understands their temperament and their peculiarities. He finds it easy to communicate with them in the language they themselves use. He is able to call upon loyalties and group identification that the outside manager cannot learn."

Cheap Labor Angle

On the liability side of the picture, the speaker added, is the fact that the Southern manager has been accustomed to operate in a relatively cheap labor market, with labor relatively disorganized and disinclined to obstruct management leadership.

Dr. Bradshaw said the general movement in this country is from cheap labor to the highest cost labor in the world. He said this movement is not without its impact on the South.

"In the Northeast, where this movement has become more advanced, the management has developed more skills in the use of incentive plans training programs, attitude surveys, scientific selection programs, performance evaluation programs, operations research and feedbacks in order to come nearer to getting a maximum heartiness of participation on the part of the rank and file worker and the lower level of management," the speaker said.

Group To Discuss South's Expansion

OAK RIDGE, Tenn., Jan. 24 (U.P.)—Three Southern governors and representatives of other states meet with nuclear experts tomorrow to discuss "an unprecedented program" of industrial development in the South.

The two-day meeting, headed by Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida, will be held under the auspices of the Southern Regional Education Board and the Oak Ridge Institute for Nuclear Studies. Sixteen states ar to ebe represented at the conference.

Collins, chairman of the board, said the meeting is "the first step in the planning of an unprecedented program of cooperation in the field of industrial development among Southern states." Other governors to attend are Frank Clement of Tennessee and Raymond Gary of Oklahoma.

The agenda, SREB Director John E. Ivey Jr., said, would be "an informal discussion meeting and will be extremely flexible, since the purpose is to make plans rather than to present information."

Discussions will touch on:

1. otentials for nuclear and other promising new industries in Southern development.

2. Types of scientific and technical services, including research that might be provided by state government and universities to speed development of atomic and other types of industries.

3. Possibilities of co-operation among states in projects to provide scientific and technical services and research for regional industrial development.

4. Methods of co-operative effort between the states, the SREB and other agencies, to work toward developing recommendation to be made at the 1956 Southern Governors' Conference.

Gov. Collins will address the group tomorrow morning. Dr. A. M. Weinberg, director of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, will speak at a luncheon session. Other speakers will include S. R. Sapirie, manager of the Oak Ridge operations of the Atomic Energy Commission, and Dr. W. G. Pollard, director of the Institute for Nuclear Studies.

INDUSTRY SURGE IN SOUTH NOTED

$710 Million in New Plants Reported for 1954

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

BILOXI, Miss., Feb. 24 — The industrial surge in the South and effective financial leadership were topics of address Friday at the Southern Regional Conference of Controllers at Edgewater Gulf hotel.

Some $710 million in new chemical plants were completed during 1954 and another $780 million are on the way, Dr. Frank J. Soday, research and development vice-president of Chemstrand Corp. noted.

The prime requisite for a financial officer is the ability to grow with his company and his region, said A. J. Bows, of Arthur Anderson and Co., Atlanta.

Southern industrialization's turning point came when the textile industry started to move South, Dr. Soday pointed out, and now includes the production of petro-chemicals, synthetic fibers and light metals.

Research and development facilities are the keys to continued expansion in these fields, he said.

Technology Unlimited

While there are limits to the nation's natural resources, agricultural capacity, industrial facilities and manpower, the Chemstrand official said, there is no forseeable limitation to technology.

But he warned that the body of scientific research in America is suffering from malnutrition; the elements necessary to create and maintain an intellectual atmosphere in which fundamental scientific research can flourish must be provided.

Heart of the difficulty, he continued, is financial. Most of research administrators regard 10 per cent as the minimum proportion of research funds to be allocated to fundamental research.

But less than five per cent is used for fundamental study.

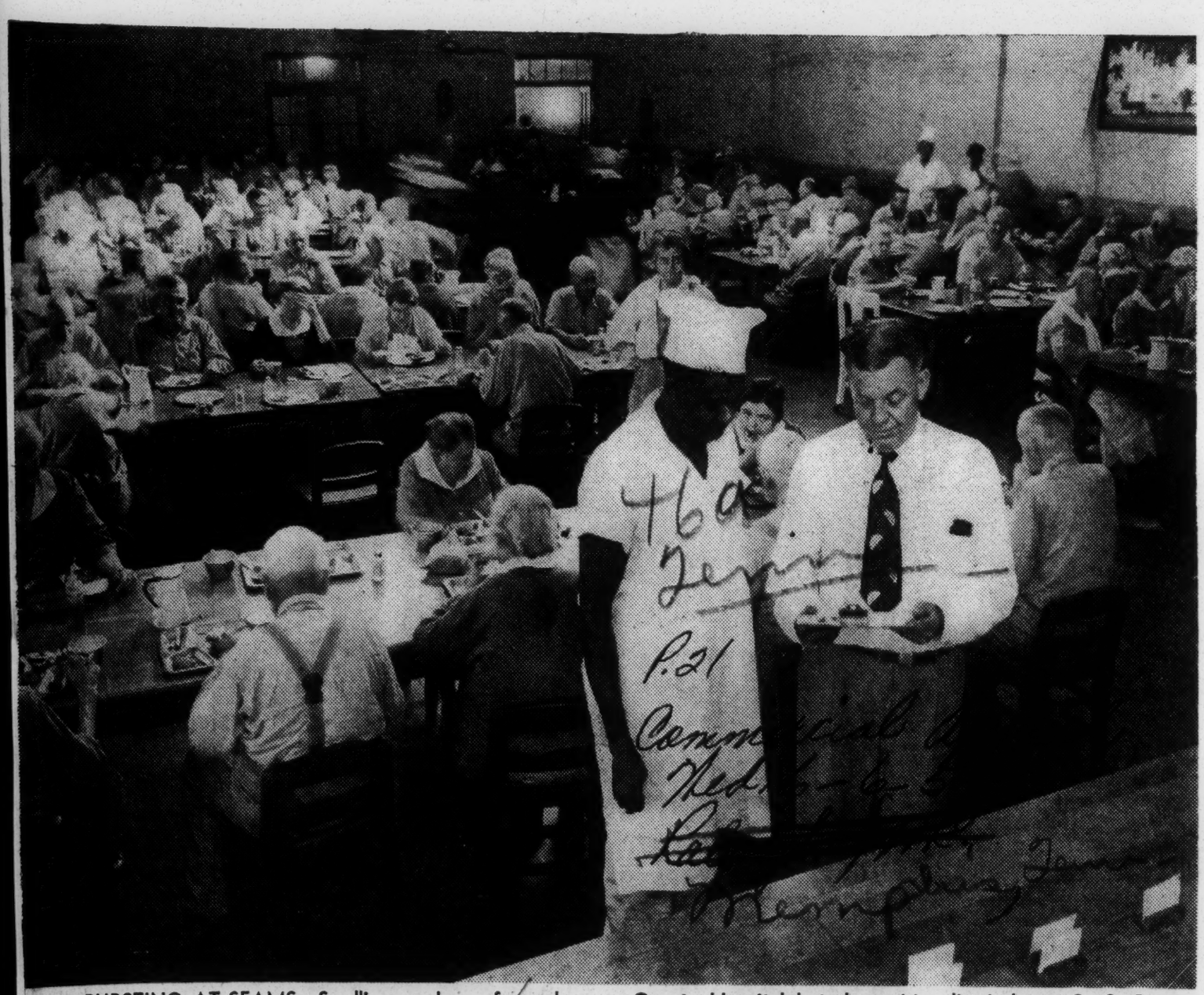
Graduates Are Key

He concluded by noting that research and the provision of sufficient technical and engineering graduates to operate the industries are the key to further economic development of the South.

Bows said controllers and financial executives must first build the type of organization that can handle their work load. They must employ an analytical approach toward the financial aspects to the company.

Thirdly, he pointed out, they must have ability to tell others what specific figures mean when dealing with reports. Controllers also must bridge the gap in the field of income taxation between the complex view of the tax experts and the common sense business approach of management.

Bows also said that the controller should try to set a dynamic pace for his activities. Accounting reports should be accurate and prompt since time is their greatest deteriorating factor.



BURSTING AT SEAMS—Swelling numbers of people suffering from diseases of advancing years are posing a tremendous health problem. More than 600 patients like these are getting nutritious food and good care at Shelby County Hospital but the waiting list is long. C. C. Burford, superintendent, checks the day's menu with Arthur Franklin, chief cook.

—Staff Photo

46a 1956

SUCCESS SUBDIVISION FOR NEGROES OPENED

Houses Are To Sell At From $10,000 To $11,000

Norman Brown Jr. of Blaylock & Brown, housing developers, announces the opening of Success Subdivision, Memphis' newest subdivision for Negroes. This five-acre development is located between Elliston and Mallory, and is two blocks east of South Bellevue. The entrance to the subdivision is from Elliston.

Mr. Brown said:

"In this 22 lot subdivision we believe we have the finest project that has been offered in the Memphis Negro home market for several years. All residences in it will be of contemporary architecture, or ranch style.

"They will be three-bedroom, brick homes which will have picture windows, tile baths, concrete driveways and many other features designed for comfortable living. In addition adequate wiring will be provided should the home owner desire to add air conditioning at a later date.

"Special care is being taken with the landscaping, and we are arranging with the Memphis Light, Gas & Water Division for all electric service wires to be brought to the houses from poles placed on the rear lot lines. In every way we are striving to make this subdivision a beautiful place in which to live."

The lots all vary in size and the houses will sell at from $10,000 to $11,000. All the larger lots will have houses with carports. Financing is being handled by the National Mortgage Co. and FHA terms and GI financing are available.

NEW NEGRO HOUSING HELD OPEN BY AYERS

Homes Located Near Ford And Mitchell Roads

A new 139-lot subdivision for Negroes at Ford and Mitchell Roads will be opened today by McNeill Ayers, builder, with a house at 548 Jensen open for inspection.

Mr. Ayers has 10 houses under construction, three of which are completed.

All of the homes will be of brick veneer and will have three bedrooms, one ceramic tile bath with a shower, a combined living room and dining room, a large kitchen with a built-in breakfast table, forced air heat, double closets in all bedrooms with sliding doors to the ceiling, hardwood floors and dry wall construction.

Lots will average 60 by 120 feet and the subdivision is to have sidewalks, curbs, gutters and sewers.

Houses without carports will sell for $10,200 and those with carports for $10,675. Each purchaser will be given a golden key. Mr. Ayers is basing his sales campaign on the slogan "a home—a golden key to happiness."

NEW NEGRO HOMES—Typical of the home in a new McNeill Ayers subdivision at Mitchell and Ford Road, is the house at 548 Jensen, open today for Negro home seekers.

Negro Woman Gives $350,000 To Texas Community Chest Fund

An outstanding civil leader of Dallas, Texas, has just concluded a 10-day vacation stay in Los Angeles, a high point of which was a visit to the Queen of Angels Hospital Clinic, one of the Community Chest's 168 Red Feather Agencies.

The visitor was Mrs. Pearl C. Anderson, a Catholic lay leader and philanthropist, first Negro to be named to the Board of the Dallas County and City Council of Social Agencies. After serving a three-year term, she was chosen Council secretary.

Mrs. Anderson recently gave a magnificent gift, a section of property in midtown Dallas, and valued at $350,000, to the Dallas Community Chest Trust Fund. The gift site is half a block from the new Statler-Hilton Hotel there, and includes four two-story buildings, two garages and a small parking lot.

The property will be administered by the Trust with the net income going to Mrs. Anderson during her lifetime. Afterward, funds derived from the properties will be known as the Anderson Trust Fund in honor of the donor and her husband, the late Dr. J. W. Anderson.

The papers of conveyance expressed Mrs. Anderson's wish that the property be used "regardless of race, color or creed, for the care of needy men, women and children, and for aiding reformatoin or relief of victims of narcotics, drugs, intoxicating liquor, released inmates of penal and reformatory institutions, wayward or delinquent children or adults."

Plans are immediately under way for the opening of a day nursery for children of working mothers to be known as the Pearl C. Anderson Day Nursery. It is Mrs. Anderson's request that the nursery be open to all children regardless of race, creed or color.

Waco Awaits Trio Of Civic Programs

WACO, Texas—A triple-header of events designed to booast better living standards for Waco's 26,000 Negro citizens and the million Negroes of Texas will be staged here Sept. 14-16. The events will include the second annual McLennan County Cooking and Better Living Institute; the organizational meeting of a statewide Negro real estate association, and the formal opening of Gholson Heights Addition.

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Houston's "Wall" Segregation Arouses FHA

Word P.1
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 11-25-56

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— The proposed construction of a brick wall splitting in half—for segregation purposes—a low cost housing project occupied by Negroes and whites, aroused the Public Housing Authority here last week.

The "wall" has been proposed by the Houston, (Tex.) Housing Authority to divide the San Felip Courts projects in half—keeping the Negroes in the eastern portion and whites in the western part. The construction is planned to separate the races "psychologically and physically" within the next 90 days—should an effort to increase white tenancy in the project fails.

A PHA spokesman, acknowledging that official notification of the proposed construction had been given by the Housing Authority, said that the "wall" will not be permitted.

May Integrate Public Housing In Houston

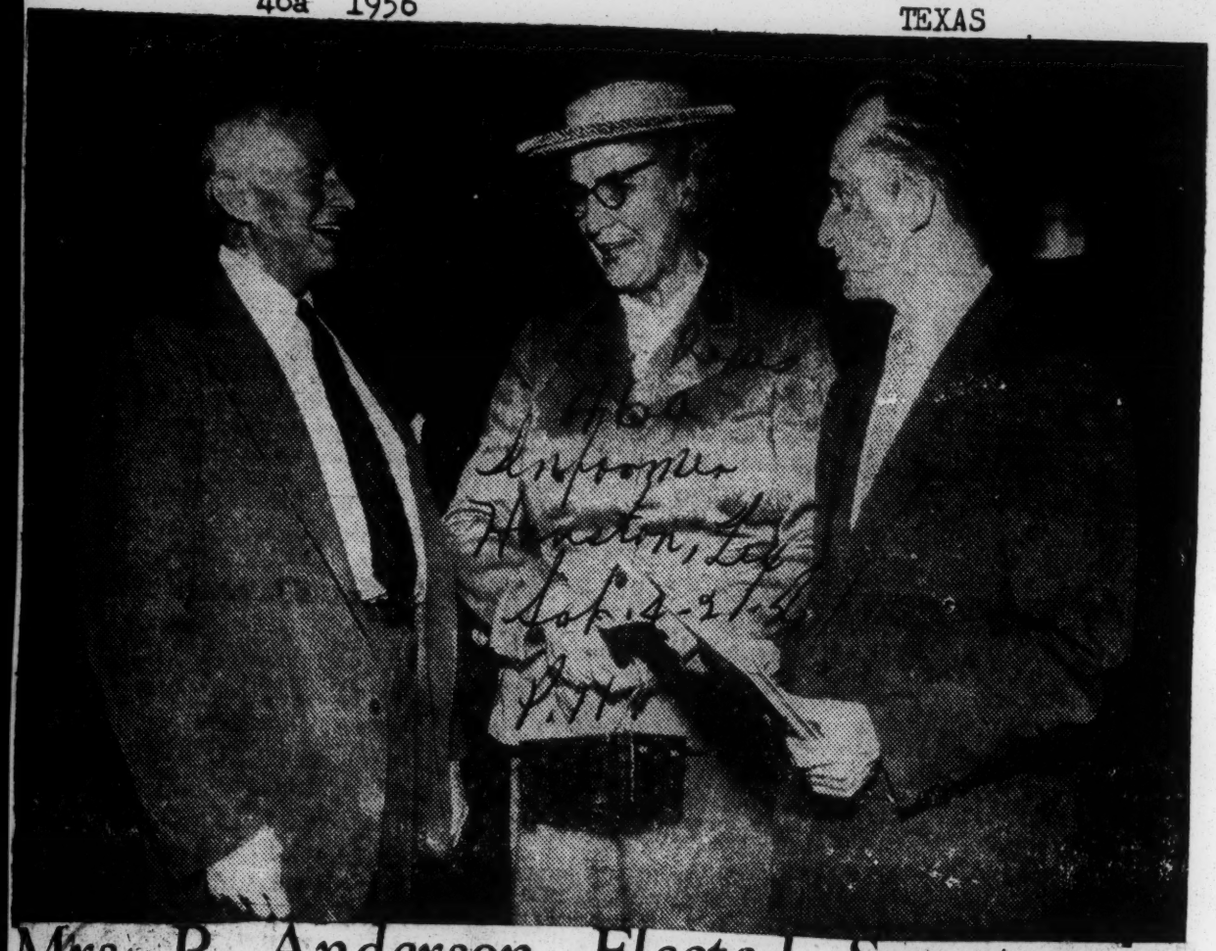
Call P.1
Fri. 11-23-56
Kansas City, Mo.

HOUSTON, Texas, (ANP) — Whites will be given the first choice, but if they fail to adhere to the current drive of the Houston Housing Authority to rent 341 vacant units in a public housing project, then Negroes will be allowed to enter the all-white edifice.

Plans to divide the project will be acted upon if the vacancies, "are not materially reduced" within 90 days, according to the Housing Authority, which is considering the proposal of Fred Lucas, chairman of the Authority, to divide the 977 unit project for white and Negro, but separate them by a brick wall.

The Housing Authority is currently intensifying its efforts, however, to rent to white tenants.

MRS. PEARL C. ANDERSON
SECRETARY-COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES



Mrs P Anderson Elected Secretary Of Council Of Social Agencies

Dallas Express Houston, Tex Oct 4-21-34

DALLAS — Mrs Pearl C Anderson, Zeta's Woman of the year, w elected to the office of secretary of the Council of Social Agencies, Friday noon, at a luncheon at the Baker Hotel Muriel Room.

Mrs Anderson is the first Negro ever to be elected officer of the Council. She succeeds Mrs Morton H Sanger.

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Other officers elected were: Rev Thomas J Shipp, president; Robert M Olnsted, first vice president; Mrs James F Chambers, Jr, second vice president; Robert L Dillard Jr, treasurer and six new directors; Mrs James Collins, Charles Watson, Les T Potter, Charles T Boyle, A J Christian, E Barry and James Heldt.

Guest speaker was G Warfield Hobbs, chairman, National Committee on Aging and vice-president, First National City Bank of New York. He was presented by Honorable R L Thornton Sr, Mayor of Dallas. W W Overton Jr, president of Dallas Chamber of Commerce, presented a Texas hat to the guest speaker.

On the photo Mrs Anderson (center) smiles her gratitude for the honor of being elected to this post, while the speaker, G Warfield Hobbs shares her smile. Roy Dulak, (right) Council Executive Secretary, congratulates Mrs Anderson.

Negro Housing Action Urged In Alexandria

Washington D.C. Star Wed. 3-21-56

The Alexandria City Council was asked last night to reconsider its disapproval of constructing low-cost housing units or Negroes in a block in the northern section of the city.

The council, on February 28, turned down a request by the Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing Authority for permission to condemn the block bounded by First, Alfred, Montgomery and Patrick streets. The block is owned by Safeway Stores which wants to build a grocery there.

Several Negro leaders said last night the position of many colored citizens was misrepresented at the February hearing when a resident said the colored Elks Lodge had voted in favor of the store.

Need of Homes Stressed

Richard O. Poole, a Negro member of the City Democratic Committee, and lodge officials said the lodge, which has more than 300 members, had never voted on the issue.

"We need homes in Alexandria, we don't need a store," Mr. Poole said.

The Housing Authority planned to build 46 units on the block as an addition to an existing project for colored families.

The Council deferred action on the request for a week and also asked the Housing Authority for a report on whether there is any other land in the area that could be used for construction of colored housing facilities.

Marina Request Deferred

The Council also deferred action on a request for the lease of city-owned property on the riverfront for private operation of a marina.

An Alexandria grand jury recently criticized the city for maintaining a nuisance on the property bounded by Gibbon, Wilkes and Union streets. George Crowder, city policeman, and Arthur Saffell, a boat merchant, propose to clean up the property and construct a marina if the city will lease part of the block.

City Manager Ira F. Willard was instructed to draw up a lease arrangement for the Council's consideration next Tuesday.

The Council appropriated $17,850 for making land maps for tax purposes of the area annexed from Fairfax County.

3 Major Factors Impede Negro Home Ownership, Which Grows Despite All

Journal + Guide Norfolk, Va. 4-13 Sat. 8-25-56

By A GUIDI STAFF WRITER

While the rate of home ownership among Negroes has climbed considerably in recent years, three major factors impede the tempo of progress.

These factors are (1) land availability; (2) markets for mortgages in new developments, and (3) the difficulty in procuring loans for new houses on vacant lots in areas long inhabited by members of the race.

* * *

LAND AVAILABILITY. There is a very definite problem here. Any space large enough to afford the development of 100 or more homes along modern lines must necessarily be found outside of present city limits. (This problem may be somewhat remedied if Norfolk's present annexation plans succeed.)

The long-standing objection entertained by the average land-owner, that the value of his acreage will be decreased if any part of it is sold for the development of Negro homes, still persists, although there has been some improvement in this situation.

* * *

ALTHOUGH EXPERIENCE does not substantiate this claim, there is much more involved than the price of the land.

The developer may — and frequently does — run into trouble which has a political origin. The cooperation of a county board of supervisors, health officers and other officials is necessary if sewage, drainage, water and roads are to be had.

* * *

ON GENERAL principles this cooperation is sometimes withheld.

Partly on account of these troubles, and partly as a result of policy, mortgage buyers are hard to find for such developments.

* * *

MARKETS FOR Mortgages. The market for individual mortgages in suburban homes developments for Negroes is limited. Especially is this true when the homes are in the price range from $12,000 to $16,000, or higher.

There are many reasons why this market is limited, but a principal one is the feeling on the part of lending agencies that the economic security of Negroes in gainful occupations is not sound and permanent.

* * *

ESPECIALLY DO insurance and trust companies located in the North take that position. As a matter of fact, another decade will pass before Negroes, under general economic conditions — which are improving — will be able to show sufficiently sound and permanent security in large enough numbers to remove this impediment.

LOANS FOR OLD Sections. Occasionally a person builds on a vacant lot in an old residential section of the city. The neighborhood is good, but age has deteriorated the surrounding houses. In a majority of cases the builder or buyer is able to procure a loan from a local building and loan association, but to do so he must have at least enough equity in the new home to equal the loan. There are cases, when the builder is an exceptionally good risk, when a building and loan company will meet the borrower more than half way.

This problem more often meets the modest home owner, one whose total investment runs from $8,000 to $10,000. He is usually thrifty and a good risk, but again the lending policy handicaps him.

* * *

WHILE THE government agencies VA, FHA and others, are disposed to be helpful, they also are hedged by local restrictions. Another obstacle here is the premium a borrower has to pay for his loan.

A recent applicant, according to one developer, whose new home was in an old section of the city, had his application rejected with the bare notations: Property unacceptable; "Property location unacceptable."

* * *

THE VETERANS Administration loan division turned this applicant down with the notation: "The property which you wish to buy is not located in the area designated by VA as eligible for direct loans." Other than the location, the applicant was eligible for a loan.

The problem met by this man is one imposed by the many facets of segregated residential areas. It is assumed by the pro-segregationists that the various types of racial separation imposed work no actual hardship on colored people, but this is far from true. Land availability for residential expansion or improvement is one of them.

* * *

USUALLY, CITY governments, on grounds of taxable values present, fail to make permanent street and other improvements in neighborhoods built compactly over a long period of years. There are still unpaved streets in some sections of the city that are from 30 to 40 years old.

The people who live in these houses usually own them — by having used the building and loan association plan — but the houses have a modest value and the tax return does not justify improvements under the city formula.

There has been a disposition lately, however, on the part of the city government to cooperate with home owners on a partial underwriting plan, the property-owners bearing a share of the costs. Improved economic conditions have made this possible.

VA Finds More Homes Going Up For Vets

Journal + Guide p.20 Norfolk, Va. Sat. 9-1-56

GI home loan applications increased 10 percent in July as compared with June while appraisal activitiy remained about the same, Veterans Administration announced recently.

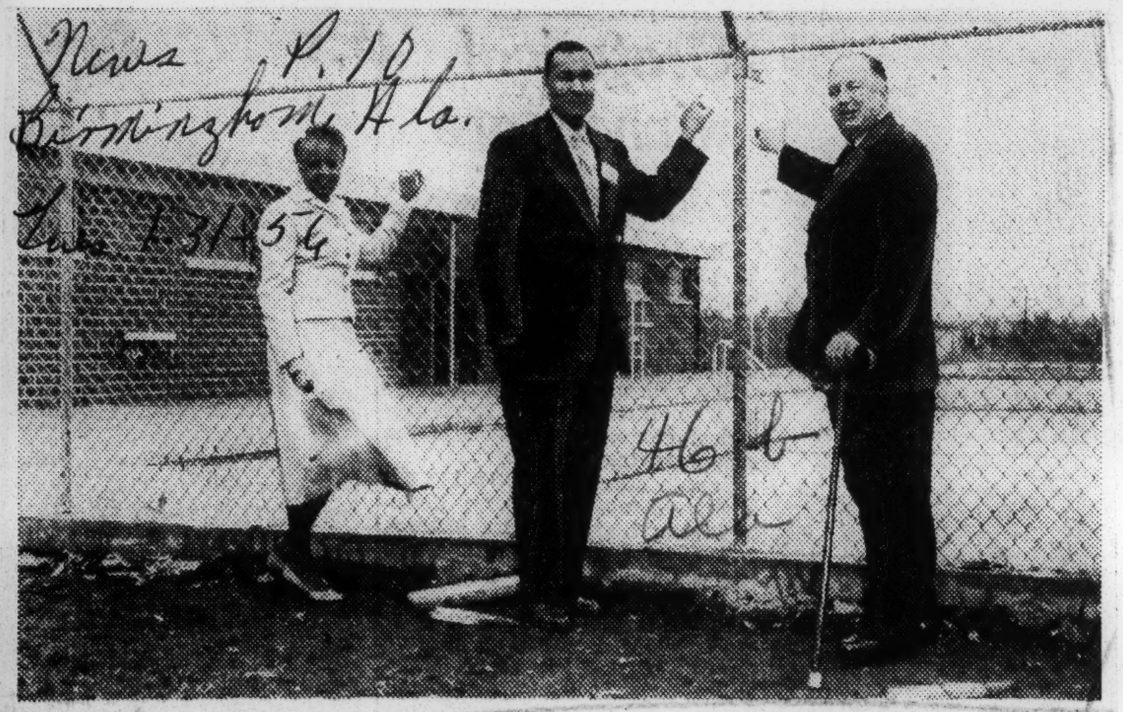
VA said that the rise in loan applications is a normal result of the increases in VA appraisal requests two or three months earlier.

* * *

VA. RECEIVED 45,526 home loan applications in July from private lenders on behalf of veterans. This was an increase of 4,149 applications over June and the highest monthly total received this year.

During June, VA received appraisal requests for 63,750 proposed and existing homes, a drop of only two percent from the June total of 65,141.

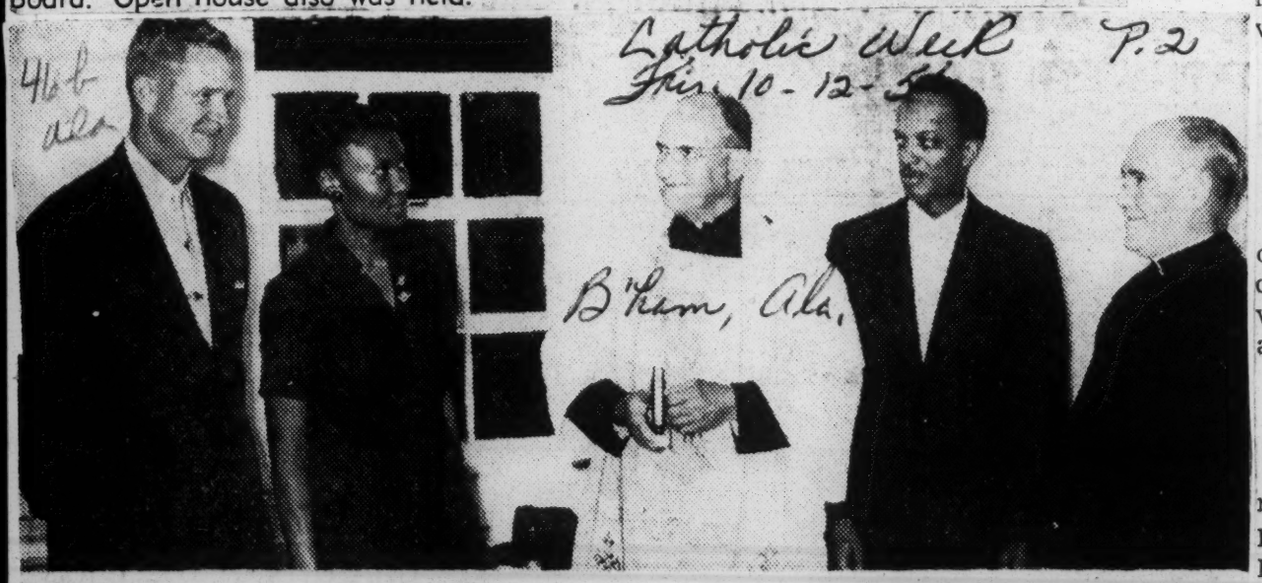
Of the 63,750 units, 34, 634 were proposed homes and 29,116 wereexisting homes.



News P. 19
Birmingham Ala.
Tues 1-31-56

46b Ala

Negro center dedicated—The $165,000 Memorial Community Center for Negroes was dedicated Sunday at Memorial Park. Above, viewing the swimming pool at the center are, left to right, Mrs. Ella L. Marcus, director of the center; Pete Chatmon, athletic director, and James A. Downey Jr., president of the Park and Recreation Board. Open house also was held.



46b Ala

Catholic Week P. 2
Fri. 10-12-56

B'ham, Ala.

RECREATION CENTER DEDICATED — A new youth center in Mobile, built by the Crichton Recreation Association, was dedicated Sunday, Sept. 30, by the Rev. Henry F. Tiblier, S.J., of Spring Hill College. From left to right are Joseph Langan, who spoke briefly on his last day as Mayor of Mobile; Mrs. Louis Malone, president of the Association; Father Tiblier; Harry Hardy, vice president, and the Very Rev. Andrew C. Smith, S.J., president of the college. Photo by Rev. Robert L. Anderson, S.J.

At Dedication Ceremonies

Catholic Week 46b Ala
Fri. 10-12-56 P. 2
B'ham Ala.

Mobile Youth Center Called 'Answer To Fervent Prayers'

MOBILE—Speaking at the dedication of the new youth center erected by Crichton Recreation Association, Joseph Langan, mayor of Mobile, pledged full cooperation with officers of the group and promised to investigate the possibility of acquiring additional land for its use.

THE CEREMONY of dedication was emceed by Edward Bodley. The blessing of the concrete building was given by the Very Rev. Henry F. Tiblier, S.J., rector of the Jesuit House of Studies at Spring Hill.

Pointing out that while physical development is not as important as spiritual development, Father Tiblier added that it was important to a child's development.

This center is tangible evidence of the interest of fathers and mothers in the welfare of their children," he continued.

Mrs. Louis Malone, president of the association, declared the center to be the answer to fervent prayers, hopeful dreams and long hours of planning.

"The tools used were unity, charity, self-sacrifice and generosity," she explained.

MAYOR LANGAN noted how much more leisure time young people have today and how important it is that they have a place in which to play. He termed the new building a wonderful accomplishment and one of the great needs ofthe area.

Among the other guests at the dedication were the Very Rev. Andrew C. Smith, S.J., president of Spring Hill College; the Rev. Arnold Bendetto, S.J., pastor of St. Augustine's and teacher of philosophy at the college; Sister Ronald, principal of Most Pure Heart of Mary high school; Sister Cynthia, also of Most Pure Heart of Mary, and A. J. Dickerson, field Scout executive, Mobile area council; Rev. Robert L. Anderson, S.J. English instructor at the college.

REFRESHMENTS SERVED YOUNGSTERS—Following solemn dedication of the new youth center erected by the Crichton Recreation Center, all the young people at the service lined up for favors and refreshments. Serving them are Ed Bodley, left, and John Gulley. Photo by Rev. Robert L. Anderson, S.J.

Defender p 7
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-25-56

46 b

SAVES LIVES.—William Walker, 377 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., a brewery employe, has been chosen by the American Red Cross from thousands of First Aid trainees to represent all trainees at the national Red Cross convention to be held in St. Louis June 4-6. The convention will be attended by more than 5,000 of the top volunteers and staff members from throughout the United States. Walker is credited with saving several lives as a result of his Red Cross training.

STUDYING THE JUNIOR Red Cross program in the Chicago Red Cross chapter area, Britton Spio-Garbrah, director of Junior Red Cross activities for the Gold Coast Africa, inspects a child's dress similar to many made by Chicagoland Junior Red Cross members for children who are victims of disaster. Proudly displaying the garment is Jo Ellen Liggins, of Thornton Township high school, Harvey, Ill., vice chairman of the Junior Red Cross Council in the Chicago area. At right is Mrs. Guy E. Manning, Chicago chapter Junior Red Cross chairman.

SERVING OVERSEAS — Noted Community Affairs editor, Miss Margaret Hickey (right), discusses Red Cross work with two Gray Ladies in the Second General Army Hospital at Landstuhl, Germany. Like other volunteer Red Cross workers, Mrs. Juanita Sheppard (left) of Florence, Ariz., and Mrs. Ruth Casey of Indianapolis, Ind., are making many hours happier and more hopeful for patients in Army and civilian hospitals both in this country and overseas area. (NEWSPRESS PHOTO).

46b 1956

RED CROSS EXP $87,539,503 DURING YEAR REPORT REVEALS

Dispatch

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Ten years after the end of World War II the American Red Cross still is devoting over 40 percent of its budgeted funds for the service it provides to members of the Armed Forces and to veterans, it was disclosed today with the release of a statement of expenditures by the Red Cross during the 1954-55 fiscal year.

Thurs. 1-12-56

In this period, the financial report showed, the national Red Cross and its 3,717 chapters expended a total of $87,539,503 in providing a wide variety of services tto the American people and for humanitarian work overseas.

The organization's financial report was issued in the form of an advertisement for sponsorship by business organizations or friends of the Red Cross and will be carried in newspapers throughout the country during the next few weeks.

Oklahoma City

The Red Cross also issued a detailed financial statement in its annual report, which will be distributed next month to approximately 37,000 individuals, publications, agencies, institutions, libraries, and organizations throughout the country.

P2

Traditional Red Cross services to the Armed Forces and veterans during the year required expenditures of $35,696,464, representing 41 percent of the total budget. These services included $13,394,100 in emergency financial assistance in the form of grants and loans to servicemen, veterans, and their dependents; field staff including recreation workers with the armed services around the world; help in solving more than 103,800 cases each month of personal and family problems; assistance monthly for 15,000 veterans or surviving dependents in applying for government benefits; assistance with communications between servicemen and their families; and constant activities carried out in 127 military and 176 Veterans Aministration Hospitals. Many of the interest-free loans to servicemen and veterans are repaid.

The second largest portion of the budget, 15 percent was required by the Red Cross Blood Program, which expended $12,615,908 to obtain the blood needed for civilians. Three new regional blood programs were established during the year, making a total of 47 now operating in the United States.

While there were 300 disaster relief operations in fiscal 1954-55, as compared to 318 in 1953-54, the severity of these disaters more than doubled Red Cross disaster relief expenditures. A total of $7,195,255, or 8 percent of the budget, was spent to provide emergency mass care for 91,000 people and to help rehabilitate 14,400 families in 44 states, Alaska, and two insular territories. These figures do not include the Eastern States Floods, which occurred after June 30, 1955, the end of the fiscal year.

To improve the country's health and safety last year, the Red Cross spent $5,740,003. A large part of this amount was used to train men, women, and children who received nearly 2,000,000 certificates in home nursing, first aid, and water safety. There were 47,900 nurses enrolled by Red Cross to provide professional volunteer service for their communities.

Junior Red Cross members, numbering 21 million in 74,000 enrolled schools, filled and shipped 402,500 gift boxes valued at $895,000 to children in 35 foreign countries, and sent 317 school chests valued at $31,700 each containing one year's supplies for 50 pupils. A variety of Red Cross services to home communities were financed by restricted Junior Red Cross service funds in chapters. Local and national Junior Red Cross budgets last year totaled $2,756,180.

The International Relations program, costing $193,116, provided study-visits to this country for 78 officials from 36 countries and the League of Red Cross Societies and similar services. In addition, the Red Cross sent $414,000 worth of relief goods to disaster victims in other countries.

Service and assistance to chapters cost $5,145,529. This amount provided trained national staff workers to give all chapters professional guidance and assistance. It also included financial assistance to enable some chapters to maintain Red Cross services. A total of $881,243 was spent on chapter services to meet special community needs.

To plan and administer Red Cross services at home and overseas, including auditing, accounting and personal services, the organization spent $11,221,119. The Public Information budget totaled $1,953,809, and $4,140,877 was spent to raise funds, recruit members, and train volunteer fund campaign workers.

To provide all these Red Cross services more than 23 million Americans became members, contributing a dollar or more to the Red Cross; 1,650,000 served as Red Cross volunteers; and 2,209,515 blood donations were made through the Red Cross Blood Program.

Red Cross Reports Spending $87,539,503 For Fiscal

World

Tues. 1-3-56

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46b

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TO ISSUE STATEMENTS P3

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46b 1956

BLIND ASS'N OPENS SUMMER PROGRAM HERE

Daily World
Wed. 6-27-56
Atlanta Ga

A series of events at the Metropolitan Atlanta Association for the Blind marked the closed on it regular program and the beginning of its summer activities for the blind.

Among the highlights of the annual program was the anniversary of the Bertha Perry Memorial Thrift Club, held at Flipper Temple AME Church, with Dr. D H Stanton, secretary of the American Bible Society, delivering the anniversary address.

Noting that the club was organized to promote the social and economic welfare of the blind, Dr. Stanton pointed out many of the club's accomplishments and paid special to the presiding officer, Jack Moore and members of the club relative to the progress made since the club's existence and emphasized that every effort be made to aid in its continued growth.

MESSAGE OF "FAITH"

Another history-making event during the month of June was the annual Carrie B. Enzer Women's Auxiliary Program. Some 50 blind and sighted guests gathered at the MAAB Center on this occasion and heard a simple but profound message of "Faith" delivered by Mrs J. S. Flipper.

"Faith gives one assurance strength and courage - for without these one is unable to accomplish his purpose in life," Mrs. Flipper said.

Others participating on the program were Mrs. W. A. Fountain who very graciously introduced the speaker; Mrs. Sujette Crank, executive director of Phyllis Wheatley Branch YWCA; Mrs. Emma Bell, home economist, Pet Milk Company; and Dr P J Woods executive director of MAAB.

SUMMER ACTIVITIES

The Bertha Perry Memorial Thrift Club ushered in the summer activities with a picnic at the Bethlehem Center on the Old Clark College campus in South Atlanta Approximately 150 blind and sighted friends were on hand to enjoy the well prepared menu, games, music and dancing.

Daily World

The other summer activities include three area socials and a moonlight picnic, which are scheduled as follows: P.4

July 13 -- South Atlanta and Pittsburgh, Mrs. Alberta Jackson, hostess.

July 20 -- West Side, Mrs. Margaret Harris, hostess.

July 27 -- Fourth Ward, Summerhill, Peoples Town, Mrs. Julia Campbell, Arthur Jackson, and Mrs. Sylvia Arnold, host at the Summerhill YMCA Center.

August 24 -- Moonlight Picnic, the MAAB Center, Miss Dena Mae Mike and Mrs. Nellie P. Drane, supervisors.

All affairs will be attended by the blind and their sighted friends.

46b 1956

Stovall Home for aged now open

Tribune P. 4 - 24 Ju. 5-25-56 Los Angeles, Calif.

Long-awaited opening of the non-profit Leonard Stovall Home for the Aged at 4000 E. Fairmount st., was announced today by Bernard C. Herndon, president of the Stovall Foundation.

The Stovall Foundation, a non-profit corporation formerly the Outdoor Life and Health ass'n., and named for the founder of both faciliites, the late Dr. Leonard Stovall, will operate the home. After many months of renovating to meet new aged home building, fire, and safety requirements, the first 20-bed unit and the service building are ready for occupancy.

The public is invited to visit the home and inspect the facilities at any time, John A. Jackson, executive secretary, said.

Little Sisters Feast Day Held at Home for Aged

Post + Times Herald P.14
Jues 3-20-56
Washington D.C.

"Whoever said old folks don't have any fun?" asked Arnold Waters, 86, after singing a vigorous 10 verses of "I Took My Girl to a Fancy Dress Ball."

Before answering the question he launched into his favorite dramatic presentation, "Asleep at the Switch," in a mellow, though slightly tremulous, tenor.

Waters said it would take more than a week "hard at it" to sing all the songs he learned in a lifetime at sea as steward on United States merchant ships.

The old seaman was "helping jollify" the 85th annual open house of the Little Sisters of the Poor Home for the Aged at 2d and H sts. ne.

It was the most important day of the year for Waters and the 19 other old people—the feast day of St. Joseph, patron saint of the Home. The home has been caring for the aged poor of all races and creeds here since 1871.

The old people entertained and were entertained by Archbishop Patrick A. O'Boyle, the Most Rev. John M. McNamara, auxiliary bishop of Washington, and many other leading Catholic churchmen.

The Archbishop helped serve up the turkey dinner and visited each of the Home's five dining rooms for a prayer and a word with everyone. He said he wouldn't spoil the event by singing.

But Msgr. Edward H. Roach, pastor of the Shrine of the Blessed Sacrament, sang a Southern ballad composed by a former parishioner.

He was accompanied on the piano by Lydia Nicholas, 79, who taught for 47 years at the Schools of the Josephite Fathers, Columbia, Va. Then Carrie Eastman, 90, sang "Where Is My Wandering Boy Tonight," Mrs. Eastman said she had a cold, or it would have sounded better.

Restaurant owner Alfred A. McGarraghy did much of the arranging for the feast. He was joined by such other benefactors of the Home as Milton Kronheim, Tom Trodden and Francis J. Kane. Seminarians from Marist College, Catholic University, sang and joked with the old people.

It was a grand day for the Sisters as well. Mother Marguerite and Sister Macthilde, who is known to Washingtonians as the "begging sister" because of her 21 years of seeking alms for the home, were all smiles and laughter yesterday.

Post + Times Herald P.14
Jues 3-20-56
Washington D.C.
46b

Staff Photo

Lydia Nicholas, 79, plays at the Little Sisters of the Poor open house yesterday. The listener is Sister Macthilda.

46b 1956

GEORGIA

Child Welfare League Meets Here In April

Daily World P1

Wed 3-28-56

The Child Welfare League of America will hold its 26th Southern regional conference April 5-7 at the Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta with approximately 700 people from eight Southeastern States expected to attend. This is the third time that Atlanta has been selected as host city, said conference chairman Mary Bruce Roberts, who is superintendent of Hillside Cottages, a Red Feather service for children who are temporarily homeless.

Miss Roberts added that 14 work shops led by nationally known authorities are being planned. They will include such topics as "What Makes Youngsters Tick?" "Problems of Adoption," "What the Com munity Can Do About Juvenile Delinquency," and other subjects of interest to board members and social workers of children's homes, adoption agencies, day nurseries, state welfare departments and other welfare organizations devoted to caring for and protecting children

Several sessions of general interest will be open to the public Time and speakers will be announced later, Miss Roberts said.

The Child Welfare League of America is a national organization of governmental and privately supported agencies serving children Its purpose is to develop national standards of service for child protection and care.

Atlanta, Ga.

In addition to Miss Roberts, conference officers are: Mrs. Ernestine Merriam, director Child Service Association, vice-chairman; Miss Annie Jo Johnson, director Child Welfare Services, Fulton County Department of Public Welfare, secretary; and Hansel Hollingsworth, consultant on institutions Georgia State Department of Public Welfare, treasurer.

Miss Catherine Boling, assistant case supervisor Child Service Association, is chairman of the local arrangements committee.

Interracial Community Living Works At Prairie Courts Center

Defender Chicago Ill Sat. 3-12-56

Prairie Courts Senior Center, 1701 Prairie ave., a hobby shop and club room for older men and women of all races and denominations is one of Chicago's newest and most promising programs on the Southside.

Begun in 1954 as part of a special study and sponsored jointly by CHA and 22 cooperating agencies, the Center was pioneered under Ada McKinley Community House for the 116 senior families of Prairie Courts.

Since March 1956, it is operating as one of the five centers of Chicago under the direct supervision of the Senior Citizen's Hobby Center of the Metropolitan Welfare Council, and has enlarged its services to include older men and women of the community. Space and equipment is provided by the Chicago Housing Authority.

Weekly programs on Monday and Thursday provide opportunities to develop hobbies and new skills and enjoy many kinds of recreation and education in preparation for retirement.

SHOPPING POOL

A "shopping pool" on alternate Fridays is provided to help meet the need for more expansive shopping for the physically handicapped. Twice a month the residents are driven to nearby shopping areas.

Volunteer drivers associated with this phase of the work include Mesdames Henry Trammel, 642 E. 51st st.; Melvin Goolsby, 450 Oakwood blvd., Mayme Brewster Henigan, 660 East 50th pl.; Roy Washington, 4941 So. Michigan; Grace D. Wells, 706 East 50th pl.; Rilla Williams, 4548 So. Vincennes and William M. Brown, 4540 S. Vincennes.

A plan is underway whereby the State Department of the Blind will enlarge its assistance to the Center by adding a staff member and supplying materials for work with the blind residents of Prairie Courts and of the community.

Among the participants of the Center are William Young, 61, blind resident and skilled craftsman, who has been awarded citations from the National Conference of Jews and Christians, the Back of the Yards Council and CHA Young is vice-president of the Good Nabor Center, 124 E. 26th st. and president of the Laymen's club, Progressive Community church.

HOBBY INSTRUCTOR

The hobby instructor is Mrs. James Stump, 70, whose craft skills range from simple flower-making to intricate and beautiful bead work and novelty crafts of all descriptions. A member of Our Redeemer Lutheran church, Mrs. Stump is active in the Woman's Council.

A governing board has recently been added with Mrs. Luther H. Johns as president. Other members include Miss Ida M. Didier, home economist, IIT; Mrs. Fern Gayden, Mrs. Leslie T. Pennington, Rev. Iver G. Lawrence, rector Trinity Episcopal church; Herman Kirsten, Miss Carrie Levy, Miss Vivian G. Harsh, head librarian Hall Branch library;

Floyd J. Ivie, Mrs. Harry Hawkins, Mrs. Alice Thompson, Mrs. Bernard Stelter, Mrs. Henry Trammell, Mrs. Roy Washington, William Young, Mrs. James Stump, Mrs. Mayme Higgins, Mrs. Josephine Dickerson, Charles Laue.

On Saturday, May 19, a mammouth spring rummage sale for the Center's benefit will be held at the Good-Neighbor Center, 124 E. 26th st. Other special events include an Old Fashioned Cake Walk and Novelty Program at the Center on Monday evening May 28 at 7:30 o'clock.

Students of Northern Baptist Thelogical Seminary will entertain the group.

Mrs. Luther H. Johns, president, said: "The Senior Citizens Hobby Center, a project of the Volunteer Bureau of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago, has accepted sponsorship of this Center.

"We will have to demonstrate that we can take care of it. With our own governing board, we will continue as an interracial project open to the community."

Rachel Taylor Milton is Director of the Center.

NEGRO ADOPTION PROJECT LEAD BY ABLE WOMAN

Daily Tribune Chicago, Ill. Sat. 3-24-56

BY ROI OTTLEY P.16

Thelma G. Thompson, a brisk and efficient executive, heads the newly launched Negro Adoption project.

Miss Thompson

Her duties reach deeply into a fundamental problem of the southside community. Nearly 17,000 Negro babies are born in Chicago yearly and at least 4,000 are ilegitimate births. Until now, little had been done to meet the problem.

Chicago, Ill.

Many Are Neglected

Beyond ilegitimacy, there are numbers of homeless and neglected Negro children. These little ones create a poignant situation, tremendous inits proportions; for it is not easy to find people to adopt Negro babies.

Adoptive families are sought in every income level, but adoptions by Negroes have not been impressive. Negroes, in the past, always were victims of chronic unemployment,, a fact that prevented them from establishing homes and thus qualifying for a child.

But today, when many Negroes have good paying jobs, there still is little increase in adoptions, perhaps because of lack of information. In any case, the Negro Adoption project was launched to coördinate the ecruitment efforts of six agencies in finding homes for Negro children.

Consults with Agencies

These groups, already established in the field, include the Chicago Child Care society Chicago Foundling home, St. Mary's Home for Children, Illinois Children's Home and Aid society, children's division of the Chicago department of welfare, and the Child welfare department of the Cook county welfare department.

Miss Thompson's job is to consult with these agencies in planning ways and means of giving more complete service to Negro children needing adoption, and giving advice to prospective Negro adoptive applicants.

Thus she has established an information center and referral service at 123 W. Madison for individuals and organizations seeking information on adoptive procedures. She has established an advisory committee of south siders, headed by Theodore R. Jones, assistant to the president of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company.

Reaches the Masses

The advisory group contains some 45 representatives of church. civic. and professional organizations of the community, in addition to representatives of the participating agencies. Thru these people she reaches the masses of the community. Her job is essentially one of education and interpretation.

Miss Thompson was born in San Diego, Cal., Dec. 13, 1914, one of three children. Her father, Thomas Gorham, was the janitor of the city's University club. She received her elementary schooling in San Diego.

Upon her graduation in 1932 from San Diego High school, she enrolled at San Diego State college, where, in 1937, she received an A. B. degree. She subsequently earned a teacher's credentials in 1938.

Finally, she entered the school of social work at Atlanta university, Atlanta, Ga., where she was granted a master's degree in social work in 1940. She later returned to San Diego and became personnel supervisor for the NYA.

In 1941 she was appointed to the San Diego county welfare department. Her employment was interrupted while she served with the American Red Cross, as an assistant field director at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., during the war.

First to Hold Job

When she was appointed administrative supervisor of child adoption in San Diego's welfare department in 1948 she became the first woman to hold such a position in California, because the state legislature provided an adoption program for the first time.

Miss Thompson was attending the school of social service administration at the University of Chicago when she was offered her present post as director. She worked as a case worker for one year at the Illinois Children's hospital before the project actually was launched in August, 1955.

The project is financed by a $25,000 Field Foundation grant and sponsored by the welfare council of metropolitan Chicago.

Mrs. Marguerite Cothorn Appointed Secretary of Recreation Division Of Council of Social Agencies Here

Mrs. Marguerite Cothorn, 1423 Center Street, has been appointed secretary of the Recreation Division of the Council of Social Agencies, a United Campaign-Community Chest agency. Mrs, Cothorn fills a position vacant since last July. Announcement of her appointment was made by Miss Alice Whipple, executive secretary of the Council.

For the past two years Mrs. Cothorn has been a psychiatric social worker assigned to acute and intensive service at the Veterans Administration Hospital at Knoxville, Iowa. She was also inolved in the teaching program for student nurses.

Much Experience

Her experience with recreation agencies includes five years with Willkie House, Inc., Des Moines and seven years as director of Booker Washington Center, Rockford, Ill. In 1940 she was acting director of the then Negro Community Center, during a leave of absence of the late Mrs. Lillian Edmunds. Later she directed the East Des Moines branch of Negro Community Center, no longer open.

Mrs. Cothorn resigned her Rockford position to do further study. She received a Master's Degree in social work from the University of Iowa in June 1954. A Drake graduate of 1930, she also holds a Master's Degree in sociology from Drake University.

She has been a probation officer with the Polk County Juvenile Court and has worked with the department of Public Welfare, Baltimore, Md. At Rockford she was a member of the Mayor's Commission of Human Relations and a board member of the League of Women Voters.

She is the author of a paper soon to be published in the Veterans Administration Program Guide. Its title is "The Use of Role-playing as a Basic Method in Inter-disiplinary Teaching." A case history she wrote up while a student at Iowa was published in the 1953 case collection of the Family Welfare Association.

Mrs. Cothorn is a member of the group work section of the National Association of Social Workers.

She has a son John, a junior at North High School.

MRS. MARGUERITE COTHORN

Mr. Harris Gets ICHS Promotion

MR. EDWARD HARRIS

Announcement was made at the regular monthly board meeting of the Iowa Children's Home Society by William M. Babcock, president of the promotion of Mr. Edward Harris to the position of casework supervisor.

Mr. Harris, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Harris of Des Moines, joined the staff of ICHS last November as an adoption worker. He had previously been employed by the Juvenile Protective Association in Chicago, Ill., and served as parole officer for Cook County, Ill. He is a graduate of East High School, Drake University, and has a Master's degree from the University of Nebraska.

Mr. Richard Lewis, director, also introduced Mrs. Barbara Frantz, who has just joined the staff as a caseworker. Mrs. Frantz was formerly with the Family Service Society of Des Moines.

Negro-Adoption Problems Get New State Emphasis

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Thurs. 11-22-56 P. 24

Aim Is Program Equal to Whites In Effectiveness

By KYLE VANCE
Associated Press Staff Writer

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 21.—The State placed high priority today on solution of neglected problems dealing with Negro adoptions.

It announced the start of a program aimed at making its Negro adoption pjrogram as effective as its program for whites.

The need for new emphasis in the field is told in records of the Division of Children's Services.

They show, for example, that only seven Negro children were placed for adoption in 1955 while new homes were found for 104 white children. Six Negro children have been placed this year while 125 white children have found foster parents.

Only 2 Homes Available.

Even more telling is the fact that, as of November 15, the State could list only two adoptive homes available for Negro children. The total of eight Negro homes approved this year compares with 168 approved for adoption of white children.

The same statistics reflect to some degree the State's neglect which is admits with understandable explanations.

For one thing, Negro children are not offered voluntarily for adoption as readily as white children. Orphaned Negro children often are taken by neighbors. The babies of unwed Negro mothers are kept by the mothers or by her relatives.

In seeking homes for available Negro children, it has been found that prospective foster parents are even harder to please than whites. Widely varying skin tones aggravate the problem to the extent that a dark-skinned Negro couple most times will not, for example, settle for a fair-skinned child.

Rules Apply to Both Races

State social workers strve just as hard to find perfectly adaptable homes for Negro children as for white children. The same rules are applicable for each race.

Those undertaking the expanded Negro program are convinced, however, that the problems are not insurmountable.

Workink closely together are Economic Security Commissioner Vego Barnes, his assistant, W. Garnett Johnson, and the supervisor of adoption, Mrs. Betty Mudgette.

Johnson said the State soon will hire its first Negro social worker attached to the central office in Frankfort. The objective is to gain expert insight into Negro problems and to ensure closer ties with Negro social workers in the field.

Will Contact Leaders

"We feel sure," Mrs. Mudgette said, "that many more Negro homes would be interested in adoption if they knew more about the program. Our objective, or course, will be to find these homes."

To accomplish the objective workers will go into Negro districts throughout the state to contact ministers and other leaders who will direct them to prospective foster homes.

Finding the homes is only half of the problem, however. The other half is finding neglected and dependent children whose way of life can be improved in foster homes.

In addition to six Negro children placed this year, the State listed only eight others available for adoption and now being cared for in boarding homes. They include six boys, aged 5 months to 12 years, and two girls, aged 11 months and 1 year.

Johnson said greater emphasis in the adoption field had been made possible as a direct result of recent shifts in responsibility for children's services.

Shifts Drew Criticism

These shifts, involving transfer of the Kentucky Children's Bureau from the Welfare Department to the Economic Security Department, drew criticism on the State Administration and caused many resignations and diemissals among administrators of the program.

Separation of children's welfare from other social-welfare programs had overburdened child-welfare workers, Johnson said. They had been forced to devote too much time to delinquent children and too little to dependent and neglected children, he added.

"The transfer of the children's program to the department responsible for the family social welfare programs estaglished an organization which could meet the needs of all deserving children," he said.

Negro-Adoption Problems Get New State Emphasis

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. Thurs. 11-22-56 P. 1

Aim Is Program Equal to Whites In Effectiveness

By KYLE VANCE
Associated Press Staff Writer

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 21.—The State placed high priority today on solution of neglected problems dealing with Negro adoptions.

It announced the start of a program aimed at making its Negro adoption pjrogram as effective as its program for whites.

The need for new emphasis in the field is told in records of the Division of Children's Services.

They show, for example, that only seven Negro children were placed for adoption in 1955 while new homes were found for 104 white children. Six Negro children have been placed this year while 125 white children have found foster parents.

Only 2 Homes Available.

Even more telling is the fact that, as of November 15, the State could list only two adoptive homes available for Negro children. The total of eight Negro homes approved this year compares with 168 approved for adoption of white children.

The same statistics reflect to some degree the State's neglect, which is admits with understandable explanations.

For one thing, Negro children are not offered voluntarily for adoption as readily as white children. Orphaned Negro children often are taken by neighbors. The babies of unwed Negro mothers are kept by the mothers or by her relatives.

In seeking homes for available Negro children, it has been found that prospective foster parents are even harder to please than whites. Widely varying skin tones aggravate the problem to the extent that a dark-skinned Negro couple most times will not, for example, settle for a fair-skinned child.

Rules Apply to Both Races

State social workers strve just as hard to find perfectly adaptable homes for Negro children as for white children. The same rules are applicable for each race.

Those undertaking the expanded Negro program are convinced, however, that the problems are not insurmountable.

Workink closely together are Economic Security Commissioner Vego Barnes, his assistant, W. Garnett Johnson, and the supervisor of adoption, Mrs. Betty Mudgette.

Johnson said the State soon will hire its first Negro social worker attached to the central office in Frankfort. The objective is to gain expert insight into Negro problems and to ensure closer ties with Negro social workers in the field.

Will Contact Leaders

"We feel sure," Mrs. Mudgette said, "that many more Negro homes would be interested in adoption if they knew more about the program. Our objective, or course, will be to find these homes."

To accomplish the objective, workers will go into Negro districts throughout the state to contact ministers and other leaders who will direct them to prospective foster homes.

Finding the homes is only half of the problem, however. The other half is finding neglected and dependent children whose way of life can be improved in foster homes.

In addition to six Negro children placed this year, the State listed only eight others available for adoption and now being cared for in boarding homes. They include six boys, aged 5 months to 12 years, and two girls, aged 11 months and 1 year.

Johnson said greater emphasis in the adoption field had been made possible as a direct result of recent shifts in responsibility for children's services.

Shifts Drew Criticism

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CURBS SOUGHT ON ILLEGITIMACY

Times-Picayune

Chachere Committee Would Limit Payments

Thurs. 12-20-56

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 19—In an effort to stamp out illegitimacy, a joint legislative committee, which met here Tuesday, will recommend that the state cut off welfare payments to mothers who have more than one illegitimate child.

New Orleans 46b P. 28

Rep. Walter Chachere of Franklin parish, chairman of the committee studying the problem, said that in addition to cutting off aid all illegitimate children would be taken away from their mothers and placed in foster homes or institutions, if the committee's recommendations are followed.

"We are not out to punish any child," Chachere said. "We are trying to curb illegitimacy."

"In foster homes or institutions," Chachere said, "the children would be brought up in a God - fearing atmosphere denied them in their real homes."

However, he added, if the mother later proved to the department of public welfare that she is leading a moral life, she would qualify to have her children returned to her.

Chachere said that no action was contemplated against the mothers of only one illegitimacy.

State welfare records for the first 11 months of the year revealed that 1629 children were born to unwed mothers who already were receiving support for at least one other illegitimate child.

Other members of the committee are Sen. John Nelson of West Baton Rouge, Sen. Charles Beichmann of New Orleans, Rep. James Brignac of Livingston, and Rep. Marvin Roberts of DeSoto.

46b 1956

MISSOURI

Friendship House Now Consecrated

p. 4
moved 46b
Jura. 10-30-56

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.— The new Friendship House, a Christian home for girls and young women from ages 16 to 35, was consecrated here Saturday, October 21st, by Bishop Edgar Love, head of the Baltimore Area of The Methodist Church.

The home, a missionary project of the Woman's Society of the Delaware Conference, was established in 1923 by the former Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It recently acquired its new property in the vicinity of the University of Pennsylvania. Atlanta, Ga.

Services Saturday were conducted by Mrs. C. B. White, Millington, Md., who is president of the Delaware Conference Woman's Society of Christian Service. The invocation was given by the Rev. L. S. Moore, superintendent of the Philadelphia District, Delaware Conference. Mrs. Harrilese Irwin, organist at John Wesley Church, Philadelphia, was the soloist. The Rev. Daniel Ridout, assistant to Bishop Love, of Baltimore, was pianist. More than 300 persons were in attendance. The rites were followed by the annual luncheon for officers and friends of the home.

Students at various colleges in the city and employed young women who are seeking "a home away from home" are eligible for residence in the home on meeting the required standards of "Christian ideals and practices."

The home is located at 3902 Spruce Street. Mrs. Mae Morehead is the superintendent.

Beverly Foster To Niles Home

Kansas City, Mo.

To Be Assistant To The Director

Jan. 10-12-56

Beverly R. Foster, former principal of the C. C. Hubbard high school in Sedalia, Mo., has been appointed assistant director of the Niles Home for Children, 1911 E. 23rd St.

Foster will serve as assistant to Lewis T. Jordan, executive director of the home. He succeeds Mrs. Marvalyn Weaver, who resigned the assistant directorship to accept a school teaching post.

BEVERLY R. FOSTER

Foster, who began his duties at Niles on Monday, Oct. 1, served as principal of the Hubbard high school for three years. Prior to that time, he was principal of the Dalton Vocational school for 18 years. He went to Dalton from Higginsville where he was principal of the Douglass school for 11 years.

Born in Miami, Mo., Foster has lived in the state of Missouri all of his life. He is a graduate of Lincoln university from where he received his A.B. degree in 1930. He received his M.A. degree at Denver university in 1943. He also has done work at Fisk university.

The new Niles home staff member is the son-in-law of the late C. C. Hubbard after whom the high school in Sedalia was named. His wife is Mrs. Eulalia Hubbard Foster, a fourth grade teacher at the Hubbard school.

Foster will live at the Niles home.

Afro-American
Sat. 3-10-56
P. 11
Baltimore, Md.

46b
N.Y.

MRS. EDWIN F. CHINLUND, left, newly elected president of the board of Adopt-A-Child, receives a welcoming handshake from Mrs. Hubert T. Delany, retiring president of the agency which works for the increased adoption of colored and Puerto Rican children, in the offices of Adopt-A-Child, 204 West 136th St., New York City.

Named Foster Mother of Year

Afro-American
Sat. 5-19-56
P. 11
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—Mrs. Ethel Tinnin, 127-12 177th St., Springfield Gardens, was named Foster Mother of the Year, here, last week, by the Department of Welfare and 20 Catholic Protestant and Jewish child care agencies.

Mrs. Tinnin, and 19 other foster mothers were honorees at a luncheon at Cavanagh's Restaurant.

The mother of two grown daughters, Mrs. Tinnin also raised an orphaned nephew and two nieces and has been foster mother to seven children in the past five years. At present six foster children ranging in age from five to sixteen years live with her and her husband, Lacy Tinnin, sixty-one.

Herald Tribune—Rosenberg

Mrs. Ethel Tinnin, Foster Mother of the Year.

Herald Tribune
Wed. 5-9-56
New York, N.Y.

'56 Foster Mother Never Spanked

A fifty-seven-year-old mother from Queens who "never spanked my children" was named Foster Mother of the Year yesterday by the Department of Welfare and twenty Catholic, Protestant and Jewish child care agencies.

Mrs. Ethel Tinnin, of 127-12 177th St., Springfield Gardens, and nineteen other foster mothers, were honored for their community service at a luncheon at Cavanagh's Restaurant, 260 W. 23d St.

The mother of two grown daughters, Mrs. Tinnin also raised an orphaned nephew and two nieces and has been foster mother to seven children in the past five years. At present six foster children ranging in age from five to sixteen years live with her and her husband, Lacy Tinnin, sixty-one.

Theatre Fete for Adoption Service

Irwin Dribben

Mrs. Artemus L. Gates, left, holds Davey, 3 years old, and Mrs. Paul W. Williams holds Johnny, 5 years old. The children are among those seeking adoptive homes.

Times P. 26-C
Wed. 5-16-56
New York, N.Y.

Tickets are still available for the Friday evening benefit performance of "Auntie Mame" starring Rosalind Russell at the Broadhurst Theatre.

Proceeds realized will advance the home-finding work of the Child Adoption Service of the State Charities Aid Association. The beneficiary has placed 7,600 children for adoption during its fifty-eight years of existence.

Tickets may be obtained from Miss Jessie Fanshawe at 136 East Sixty-fourth Street.

Mrs. Artemus L. Gates and Mrs. Robert S. Salant are co-chairmen of the benefit committee. Their aides include Mrs. Paul W. Williams, Mrs. Lewis W. Douglas, Mrs. Roland Palmedo and Mrs. Henry J. Taylor.

The adoption service, financed by voluntary contributions, places children regardless of race or religion. Although the majority of the children served are infants, there are also older children who need families.

Herald Tribune P. 23
Wed. 11-7-56 New York, N.Y.

Irwin Dribben

Rosalind Russell, center, star of "Auntie Mame," and five-year-old Johnny, left, and three-year-old Davey, who are among children for whom the Child Adoption Service of the State Charities Aid Association is seeking homes. Mrs. Artemus L. Gates, left, is co-chairman of benefit performance of "Auntie Mame" for the agency on Friday evening and Mrs. Paul W. Williams is on the committee. Tickets can be had from Miss Jessie Fanshawe, 136 E. 64th St., TEmpleton 8-2838.

Irene Walker's pride and joy is her camp for girls at Oak Hill

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-12-56

By RUTH ROLEN

PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphian Irene Hall Walker, a direct descendant from AME pioneer Richard Allen, poses a problem when it comes to personal publicity.

She says she will have none of it and, from all indications, means it. Her one weak spot, however, is Camp Oak Hill.

She will talk about this private girls' camp at any time and the catch is, she cannot discuss this pet Paradise without telling about herself. You see, she founded it.

* * *

CAMP-CONSCIOUS Mrs. Walker, her husband, William E. Sr., and their friend of friends, Miss Margaret V. Richardson, a registered nurse, are owners and directors of interracial camp, Oak Hill.

Located in Oak Hill, Lancaster County, Little Britain Township, Pa., the camp has among its 120 acres 75 of rolling hills and woodland. Near Nottingham, it is 54 miles from Philadelphia, 48 from Baltimore, 10 from Lincoln University and 7 from Oxford.

Entering its ninth year, Camp Oak Hill accommodated nearly 200 girls between 5 and 16 during last season. July 1 is this year's opening date with closing on Aug. 26.

Within two years, it will not be necessary for any outsiders to be employed as instructors at Camp Oak Hill. Staff personnel will be gleaned from campers.

* * *

THERE ARE seven senior and 4 junior counselors at the well-organized and efficiently-operated camp. Juniors must undergo three years' training before they become senior counselors, all of whom are instructors.

Inspected regularly by the Pennsylvana State Department of Health and the Private Camping Association, of which it is a member, Oak Hill is fortunate to have Lincoln University's chef, William Skerrett, as king of its kitchen.

Because of the well-balanced meals, stomach-aches are rare. Campers are not allowed to receive food packages from home and gum chewers have to blow that last bubble before they get on the grounds. Chewing is taboo.

Oak Hill also belongs to the American Camping Association, National Riflery Association and National Archery Association. Its official camp outfitters are Wanamaker's and Gimble's here and Saks Fifth Avenue in New York City.

Activities geared to each age level include riding, swimming, boating, tennis, hiking, riflery, archery, roller skating, volleyball, basketball, softball, dramatics, nature study, arts and crafts. There is a playground for small youngsters and movies—carefully chosen—for all.

Besides Chef Skerrett, two other examples of peak personnel are Rowe O'Neil, a riding master also with the DuPonts, and Williard Patton, swimming instructor.

A head-to-toe look-see of Mr. Patton during a chance meeting sized him up as being every inch the athlete a swimming instructor is tooted to be. Clean-cut, he is tall and trim, to say the least.

* * *

NON-SECTARIAN sabbath services are held for and by campers. Catholics are taken to the church of their faith in Oxford. Swimming is the only activity permitted on Sunday.

Special events include Everybody's Birthday Party, Hobo Night, Indian Night, Halloween, Talent Nights, Thanksgiving, Night Before Christmas, Closing Banquet and Awards. Since the camp season is at best two months, most of the special activities take place here in the city.

The schedule of Dr. William E. Walker Jr. hardly permits him to assist his parents as he formerly did. He is an interne at Orange County General Hospital, Orange, Calif., and lends a helping hand whenever possible.

"As Our Days, So Shall Our Strength Be" is the motto of Camp Oak Hill whose colors are yellow and white.

Pulling a sentence or so from Mrs. Walker about herself among paragraphs of rapid-fire conversation about Camp Oak Hill was tough. It was a task of tact that did not get one very far on the inside of her life.

An eighth generation Philadelphian, Mrs. Walker is the daughter of the late George and Catherine Hall. Her father was a musician—violinist—and barber. A vivid remembrance of her other parent is her mother serving tea every afternoon.

Of the six boys and two girls that trimmed the family tree, Mrs. Walker now has a sister Mrs. Katharine Burnley of Yeadon, and two brothers, Corbin and Bertram Hall.

* * *

ST. THOMAS Episcopal Church is her family shrine of worship. Both her grandmother and mother were christened, confirmed and married there when it was at Fifth and Walnut Sts. Mrs. Walker was christened and confirmed in the church when it was at 12th and Walnut Sts. However, she and her husband, a postal clerk who will be retired next month, were wed in Williamsport, Pa.

Their son, too, was christened and confirmed in St. Thomas.

Mrs. Walker is a graduate of William Penn High School and the Pennsylvania School for Social Service. A medical social worker, she was employed in a number of hospitals and was in City Hall at the time she bowed out of this field.

* * *

HER ASSOCIATE, Miss Richardson, formerly was a nurse at Mercy Hospital, now Mercy-Douglass. She did postgraduate work at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Walker eagerly gives credit to Miss Richardson and to her husband for their devoted duty. Without them, she stresses, Camp Oak Hill would still be a dream. The three are as a family at 1822 Montrose St.

Incidentally, Mr. Walker does not hesitate to emphasize the excellence of his wife's cooking. Mrs. Walker's dignified air is seemingly all the more so in the black both she and her husband prefer for her. He silver strands are a constrast of beauty.

The question as to how the camp got its name disclosed that Miss Richardson's choice was Hickory Hill. However, Mrs. Walker came up with Oak Hill—without even knowing that the location was in the town of Oak Hill.

Another VIP at the camp, to which lassies come from as far south as Florida and as far west as Oklahoma is the mascot-feline, Fluffy.

FLUFFY THE MASCOT does not appear quite as interested in the Camp Oak Hill catalogue as does Mrs. Irene Hall Walker, one of the owners and directors.

A BOOST FOR INTERRACIAL CAMP. — The National Achievement club for Underprivileged Children received a financial boost from the United States Steel Corporation when C. F. Hood, president of U. S. Steel, presented his company's check to Dr. Alma Illery, president of NAC. Anticipating an enjoyable summer at Camp Achievement, an interracial camp of NAC are, left to right, Ethel and Kay Thomas, Bobbie Shelly and Cathie and Orie Hilliard. Mrs. Pauline Oseroff, trustee, A. P. Levinson, chairman of Friends of Camp Achievement and E. E. Moore, assistant to president and vice-president, U. S. Steel, look on.

Providence, Afro-American center gets $10,000 gift

Baltimore Md.
Sept. 2-4-54

PROVIDENCE, R.I. — Providence Shelter for Colored Children, Inc., last week donated $10,000 to the John Hope Community Center Gym Fund, which got under way recently.

The community center, named for the late John Hope, former president of Morehouse College in Atlanta, has launched a drive which is expected to net $110,000.

46-47

PROCEEDS WILL be used to erect a gymnasium adjacent to the center at 376 Knight St. to serve the needs of more than 1,000 children who attend John Hope daily.

Providence Shelter was established 116 years ago for orphans and neglected colored children. It closed in 1939 and now serves as a counseling agency for other youth problems and functions.

46b 1956

TENNESSEE

NEGROES SEEK FUNDS FOR 3-COUNTY CENTER

Commercial Appeal

Minister Group To Conduct $100,000 Campaign

The Friendship Baptist Association, Inc., will start a campaign Tuesday for a $100,000 Negro recreation center on Highway 64 at Eads.

Sat. 4-21-56

The association, made up of Negro ministers, hopes to provide a building where Bible study groups can meet, a swimming pool, baseball diamond, tennis court and snack bar on the 20-acre site at Eads.

Memphis Press-Scimitar

The recreation center would provide a place for activities of Negroes of Shelby, Tipton and Fayette counties. White and Negro lay and church groups, as well as individuals in the three counties will be asked to contribute the needed funds.

Rev. J. F. Collins, fund drive chairman and pastor of Keel Avenue Baptist Church, has asked all interested in the drive to attend a meeting at 8 Tuesday night at St. Stephen's Baptist Church at 508 North Third. The Memphis Negro church will be headquarters for the fund drive.

$150,000 IS SOUGHT FOR NEGRO CENTER

Commercial Appeal

Apr. 14

Recreational Facilities Are Planned At Eads

Memphis Tenn.

A drive to raise $150,000 for a Negro recreation center on a 20-acre tract at Eads will be set in motion tomorrow by members of the Friendship Baptist Association, Inc.

Mon. 4-23-56

The association has called for support from all Negro churches, Parent-Teacher Associations, and civic clubs in Shelby, Tipton, and Fayette Counties in obtaining funds for the non-denominational center.

Sun. 4-22-56

Sun. 4-29-56

All donations will be received at the association's campaign headquarters at 508 North Third.

Rev. L. A. Scruggs, director and manager, said the money will be used to construct a baseball diamond, tennis courts, a swimming pool and a recreational building.

Once the center has been completed, it will be operated independently from the fund gathering association for individuals and groups of all faiths from the three counties.

Rev. Scruggs said no target date has yet been set for starting the project.

'56 GOODWILL REVUE TO AID NEGRO HOME

Stage Show Will Be Friday At Ellis Auditorium

With a multiplicity of helping-hand projects it has sponsored in the past now rolled into one goal, the 1956 Goodwill Revue will answer curtain call at Ellis Auditorium at 8 p.m. Friday.

The eighth annual star-studded stage show, sponsored by radio station WDIA, has its proceeds earmarked for a Home for Dependent Negro Children.

Bert Ferguson, WDIA president, said that upon hearing of the Memphis Community Council's consideration of that project, his station immediately volunteered its Goodwill Revue funds.

Proceeds of the show have in past years gone for support of such projects as transportation for crippled Negro children attending the Keel Avenue School, with two buses and drivers furnished by the station.

In addition, the fund has for two seasons uniformed and outfitted 26 teams in the Negro Little Baseball League.

Besides WDIA station talent, this year's Goodwill Revue will star 'BB' King, Eddie Chamblee, the El Dorados, the Five Cs, Willie Mabon, Soul Stirrers and other nationally-known recording stars.

Commercial Appeal

Apr. 15

The show will be staged around an Indian theme with a tribe of "hep" Choctaws, portrayed by WDIA radio stars, joining such headliners as the Moonglows and the Magnificents to blend the beat of tom-toms with the solid beat of the blues.

Sun. 4-22-56

Opening the show will be Ford Nelson, Theo Wade and Cornell Wells serving as gospel guides on a "Pilgrimage to the Holy Land" via supersonic airliner.

Memphis Press-Scimitar

Fri. 4-27

The plane will leave Ellis Auditorium at 8 p.m. and arrive in the Holy Land at 8:02, carrying its singing crew of the Happyland Blind Boys, Rev. Cleophus Robinson, Madame Robinson and the Spirit of Memphis.

With admission at $1.75 for adults and $1 for school students, tickets for the Goodwill Revue are on sale at Goldsmith's central box office and other business establishments in downtown Memphis.

Blind student seeking funds

afro-American p. 18

Sat. 6-2-56

By RUFUS WELLS

Baltimore Md.

RICHMOND

Unless generous Richmonders intervene, a blind student at Virginia Union University will have to drop out of school in June due to lack of funds.

Blind since birth, 24-year-old John Mark Blackwell of Kenbridge, Va., enrolled in the university in September, 1953. The administration has been lenient in handling Blackwell's account but his unpaid balance now stands at $933.75.

Though permitted to take his final exams, Blackwell will be unable to enroll for the fall term unless this money is paid.

Word of his financial difficulties spread over the campus early this month and his fellow students, in a spontaneous effort called "Blackwell Day," raised $347, toward his tuition.

This will leave a balance of $586.75.

* * *

A SOCIOLOGY MAJOR, Blackwell came to Virginia Union on a scholarship attained largely through the efforts of the late Mrs. Lucille Overby and the Rev. W. H. Winston of Kenbridge.

Mrs. Overby is the prominent Kenbridge educator who was slain last month by two of her former pupils.

During 1954-55 Blackwell received two $500 grants from the Virginia Commission for the Visually handicapped. He said the commission advised him that it could contribute no additional funds toward his education.

* * *

A SPOKESMAN FOR the commission told the AFRO that it could grant money only to blind students who have "a definite employment prospect."

Blackwell plans to go to law school upon his graduation from Virginia Union University.

Asked why he chose law for a career, Blackwell said:

"I became interested in all of these NAACP school segregation cases and decided that I'd like to pratice law."

Though working under a double handicap, the youth has no Braille books or reader service, but has managed to keep his grades above the average.

Blackwell is getting his college education soley through his sense of hearing. He listens attentively during class lecture and when fellow students help by reading textbook assignments after class.

"The folks are pretty nice to me around here," Blackwell told the AFRO.

JOHN M. BLACKWELL
Education Threatened

"Of course, they have their own lessons to get but I can usually find someone to read my lessons to me."

Allix B. James, dean of students, said a reader service would be a great deal of help to Blackwell but would cost "about $50 a month."

Well-known and liked by fellow students, Blackwell walks freely about the campus without the aid of a cane. Occasionally students will assist him, but that's seldom necessary. As one student put it:

"Blackwell knows his way around here better than some of us. He goes up and down stairs pretty much the same as we do."

A graduate of the Virginia State School for the Blind and Deaf, Blackwell, a junior, is just one year from his dream of graduating from college.

Unless generous Richmonders lend a hand, he will find the coveted college degree for which he has worked so hard, just beyond his reach.

(Contributions should be mailed to the "Blackwell Fund," Virginia Union University.)

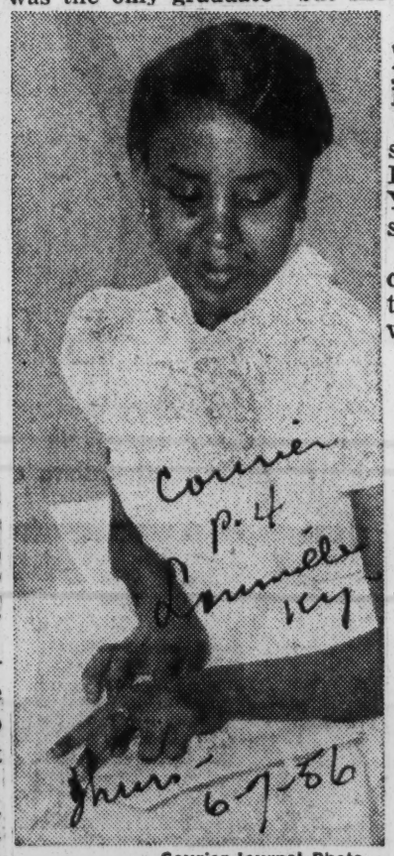
Girl Graduates Alone At School for The Blind

Courier-Journal

But Trimmings Aren't Left Out

Commencement was strictly a Caola Mae Warfield affair at the Kentucky School for The Blind last night.

The 22-year-old Henderson girl was the only graduate—but she got all the trimmings, including a commencement program printed in Braille.



Courier-Journal Photo
MISS CAOLA WARFIELD
Reads Braille program

She received a Braille watch from Superintendent Paul Langan, a Braille typewriter from an anonymous donor, a Braille cookbook, a class ring from the alumni association, and a subscription to the Reader's Digest in Braille from the American Printing House for The Blind.

Most Are Transferred

The number of graduates at the school has been decreasing in recent years because most of them are sent to public schools in their home towns in their junior year.

Langan said one former Blind School student was graduated at Frankfort and one at Ashland this month.

Miss Warfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Warfield, enrolled at the Blind School when she was 6. She lost her sight at 4 after having the measles and whooping cough at the same time.

She hopes to be a switchboard operator in her home town, a job she has done at the school here this year.

Last night's commencement speaker at the school, 1867 Frankfort, was Dr. Whitney M. Young, president of Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Ky.

The Blind School last fall became one of the first in Kentucky to discard segregation of white and Negro pupils.

FUTURE HOME FOR AGED MASONS

Home For Aged Masons Set To Open July 15

Informer Houston, Tex. Sat. 7-7-56

HOUSTON — The opening date of the Masons Home for the Aged has been set for July 15, H. B. Turner, grand master of the M W. King Solomon Grand Lodge A F and AM of Texas, announced this week. P.3

The building, under construction in Recreational Acres, is 50 by 50 feet. The living room area is 22 by 30 feet and there are ample facilities, Mr Turner said. He said that the recreational facilities for the home have not been planned as yet. 46c 2-pics Refs.

The home will provide a haven r aged and disabled Masons and Eastern Stars. The cost of the present structure has reached $13,000 which does not include sidewalks, driveways and a number of other ground improvements.

The home will be staffed by officials from the Masonic office with Mr Turner as head and there will be a nurse employed to give medical aid and a caretaker for the premises. The operational expenses will be supplied by the Masonic Order, but the method is its disbursment has not been determined yet, Mr Turner said. He said that operation is still in its infancy.